BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

J. S. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

Department of State

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 9.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1852.....NO. 2.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 16 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion			4 50
Do.	do.	2	6 75
Do.	do.	3	1 00
Do.	do.	3 months, without change	3 00
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Do.	do.	12 do.....do.....do	8 00
Do.	do.	6 do...renewed weekly	12 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal Office. [28-1y]

H. L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8tf-8-tf

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

CORNELIUS DuPRE,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C, June 4. 1852 39-12m

A. J. & T. J. JONES,

GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,

D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,

MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

SEVES GILBERT,

HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILL TUBS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-1y]

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 22 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order. Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid
March 2 8th, 185 : 29-1y

D. L. BURBANK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to Polley & Hart's,) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ,

HOUSE, SIGN AND SIGN PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.

He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates.
He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage
January 30, 1852 21-1y

M. McINNIS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

OWEN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the sur se of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.
☞ Office in Washington Bar. W. M. MONROE.
Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851 3-12m

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to receive BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.
THOS. W. PLAYER.
Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Bladen county, that he has taken A. McKinzie's old stand in Elizabeth, for the purpose of carrying on the HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS of every description, on as reasonable terms as possible. J. FLYNT.
April 16, 1852 32-tf

JUST RECEIVED, (30 days from New York,) 100 prs Ladies' Prunell and Linen Congress Gaiters, suitable for the season.
Also, a fine assortment of Children Shoes, for sale at the Wilmington Boot and Shoe Store.
July 9 JONES & GARDNER.

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.
Nov. 10, 1851—7td—12mw* A. MORGAN

WANTED.—5000 POUNDS *PURE* BEESWAX, for which the highest market price will be paid, by
Aug. 20th B. S. KOONCE.

BLUE AND WHITE COTTON YARN, Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Jeans, Tickings, Denims, Stripes, Calicoes, Gingham, Linen, Gambroons, Cassimeres, &c., constantly on hand, and for sale by B. S. KOONCE.
Aug. 20.

NOTICE THIS.—I will charge interest on all accounts due me of longer standing than 30 days, the goods which sell are nearly all cash articles, and I am compelled to charge interest, when they are sold on credit.
May 14 M. McINNIS.

BEESWAX FOR SHIPPING.—We want 4,000 lbs. of Beeswax for export, and will pay *cash*—the highest market price.
SCOTT & BALDWIN Market-st.

General Notices.

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th instant, his negro man HENRY, and JENNY his wife. Henry is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; weighs from 160 to 170 pounds; has small eyes; speaks slow, and has rather a down look when spoken to. I cannot tell what clothes he had on when he left. Jenny is a very likely girl; rather yellow complexioned: about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that they are lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne county, near the line of the three counties. The girl was raised on Saracta, and they may be gone there.

I will give a reward of Fifty Dollars for the return of Henry, or for his confinement in any Jail in the three counties; and a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the above Jails.

All letters upon the subject to be addressed to

WM. P. HOBBS,
June 28, '52—43-3m] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N. C.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CAPE Fear Lands, situated on the Northeast side of Cape Fear River, opposite White Hall, Bladen county.

300 Acres of River Lowland, of which 50 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The balance of the 300 acres is fresh, uncleared woodland, believed to be equal to any in the State for the raising of corn. Also, 50 Acres of good upland—cleared, all under good fence, &c.

30,000 Turpentine Boxes, cut. Timber enough on the premises to pay the purchase money; all near the River.

Two good inland swamps, easily drained, containing about 200 Acres very good land. A good Mill Seat near the river, the dam of which has just been commenced.

A comfortable dwelling, with out-houses, all in good, comfortable order. WM. L. MOORE.
August 27, 1852 50-3m

VALUABLE LOCATION FOR SALE.

AT FAIR BLUFF, N. C. I will sell my entire plantation, FOUR HUNDRED ACRES more or less, including about one-fourth of Fair Bluff, situated on Lumber River, and on both sides of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, or in lots to suit purchasers. Any persons wishing a place for mercantile purposes, probably cannot better themselves on the line of the Road from Wilmington to Manchester. The health of the place is equal to any on the line. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

A. F. POWELL.
Columbus co., Aug. 27th, 1852 50-3m*

LOOK AT THIS.

HAVING again located myself in Wilmington, I take this method of saying to my friends in the country, as well as in Wilmington, that I stop with Rothwell & McAuslan, where I will at all times be ready to sell goods as cheap as they can be bought in this place. I hope my friends will not forget where I stay. H. M. COWAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 20, 1852 50-tf

BLACKSMITH WORK.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs those in want of work in the BLACKSMITH LINE, that he is prepared to execute the same with the utmost despatch. He will pay particular attention to all kinds of Mill work, repair and put up Steam Engines, repair Steam Boilers, and Ship work, &c. &c. All Mill work will be warranted.

He may be found at the Shop of L. Wood, at the foot of Mulbury street.

Refer to P. K. Dickinson, Thos. M. Gardner, O. G. Parsley, W. W. Pierce, Col. McRae, Dr. Anderson, and Millowners generally. SAM'L BURTT.
Wilmington, N. C., July, 9th, 1852 44-6m

GUANO! GUANO!

PERUVIAN GUANO, of the latest importations, and of superior quality, which I will sell at the lowest market price, in lots to suit purchasers.

ALSO—Patagonia Guano, Bone Dust, Building and Agricultural Lime. For sale at the lowest market rates, by

WM. ROBINSON,
No. 4 & 6 Hollingsworth st., near Pratt st. wharf,
June 25, '52—42-3m] Baltimore, Md.

$70 REWARD.

I WILL give the reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me or to the Jailor of New Hanover county, for JESSE HOLLY, who broke Jail on the night of the 31st of May last. He was convicted at our last Superior Court for the crime of Arson. HOLLY is a light mulatto, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, straight limbed, tolerably well made, speaks quick and clear, and had countenance, having the look of a rascal;—and Twenty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to the Jailor of the aforesaid county, of SAMUEL A. WOODSON, who broke Jail at the same time with Holly; he was charged with Highway Robbery. Woodson is about 40 years old, 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high, spare built, black hair, dark eyes, has a scar on his left wrist, stoops forward, and speaks gross.

OWEN FENNELL,
Sheriff of New Hanover county.
Wilmington, N. C., June 3d, 1852 39-tf

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE, at manufacturer's prices, two of Messrs. R. Sinclair & Co.'s improved thirty inch French Burr Stone Corn Mills, for plantation use—warranted to grind from four to five bushels of fine Meal per hour with four ordinary size horses. Those who are in want of a first rate Mill will please call and examine, or address

D. L. BURBANK, (sign of the Turk,)
July 2—43 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

LARGE MARBLE MONUMENT.

A LARGE FAMILY MONUMENT, completed in the best style, of the very best American Marble, is offered for sale at a reasonable price. For particulars, apply at THE JOURNAL OFFICE.
May 20, 1852. 218-1t—37-tf

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
AT PORT DEPOSIT, Md.

THE undersigned are prepared to do all kinds of Casting, among which they enumerate:—Railroad Castings, such as Switch Plates, Frogs, Turnouts, Chairs, Car-wheels, &c. &c.; Hollow-ware of all sizes; Stoves and Plough Castings; Iron Railing, variety of patterns, made and set; Bridge Castings made and fitted; Job Work of all kinds, in their line, finished in the neatest manner and at the shortest possible notice. MACHINERY of all kinds constructed; Engines of various powers, Sugar Mills, Cotton Gins, Tobacco and Hay Presses, Mill Gearing of all kinds made to order, &c.

Situated at the terminus of the Tide Water Canal, the great outlet of the immense Iron and Coal regions of Pennsylvania, they believe, with the facilities thus afforded, they will be enabled to furnish Castings and Machinery on such terms as will prove satisfactory.

By a strict attention to business, they hope to receive a liberal portion of patronage, which they respectfully solicit.

MARSHBANK, CHRISTY & CO.
J. D. MARSHBANK, R. CHRISTY, E. D. M'CLENAHAN.
Port Deposit, Md., May 11, 1852 210-3t—36-6m

☞ Mr. J. M. ROBINSON, Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, is our authorized Agent to receive orders for all work in our line of business. M., C. & CO.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having bought the *Carriage Factory* formerly carried on by N. S. NEALE, on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite the Livery Stables of H R. NIXON, Esq., respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute all work in the above line, in the most fashionable, substantial and neat style.

He is also prepared to *Shoe Horses*, in a manner that will give satisfaction. He is also prepared to execute all *Smith work* connected with riding vehicles: also, to repair Drays, Carts and Waggons of every description.

He has now been carrying on the above business for several months, in Wilmington, and believes that he has given general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a liberal continuance of patronage.

☞ All vehicles to repair, or horses to shoe, sent by servants, must be accompanied with a written order, or they will not be attended to. JOHN H. LANE.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15, 1851 6-11m

MEMENTO MORI.

THE subscriber, agent for John Iver McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give, both in workmanship and price, satisfaction. Orders by mail will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.

Dec. 5, 1851—13-tf S. R. FORD, Agent.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice

☞ Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundabaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

FRESH TEAS.—Choice Green and Black Teas, always on hand, at LEWIS N. BARLOW'S

General Notices.

MACHINE FOR CRUSHING, GRINDING and PULVERIZING, recently patented in this country and Europe. COCHRAN'S PLANEOSPHERICAL QUARTZ CRUSHING AND PULVERIZING MACHINES are now in daily operation for the inspection of the public, and will be submitted to any reasonable practical tests proposed by parties interested.

These machines, by their simplicity of construction, their durability, the undoubted principles upon which they operate, their effective operation and result, are justly entitled to the consideration of all parties engaged in grinding, crushing and PULVERIZING QUARTZ, from ore, zinc, copper, and lead ores, and all other mineral substances.

It is the peculiar feature of the economy of these machines that they are found capable of crushing and pulverizing into the finest powder, any amount of Quartz or other earthy matter, in proportion to the amount of weight or power applied The earthy matter is so completely ground and pulverized, that the gold may be easily separated, and subjected to any process of amalgamation that may be necessary.

The machines work and deliver, wet or dry, as may be required, and run with little friction, (being almost without machinery,) requiring no lubricating; the principle upon which they operate precludes the possibility of their being put out of order; nor do they heat any material while being pulverized. They are at once applicable for all purposes of grinding and pulverizing, from those required by the DRUGGIST to those of the most extensive operations in CALIFORNIA and AUSTRALIA.

The machines are from 2 to 12 feet in diameter, with balls or spheres from 3 inches to 5 feet in diameter, each machine weighing from 250 lbs. to 20 tons each, and are sold with the right to use them at from $100 to $5,000 each.

They can be worked by steam, water, horse, or manual power, according to their size; and by changing the velocity and proportioning the weight on the top of the balls, any amount of power may be used, from that of a single man, or horse, upward.

The proprietors of this invention solicit examination, and will prove by practical tests the vast superiority and economy of these machines over any other, for crushing, grinding or pulverizing, heretofore offered to the public.

These machines may be seen in operation at the foot of South 8th st., Williamsburg, at the large Patent Block and Saw Factory of Messrs. Burr, Waterman & Co., first street south of Peck-slip Ferry, every day, from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M. For further particulars apply to

E. & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st., N. Y.
Sept. 10, 1852 1-3m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his entire property at Warsaw. Persons wishing good bargains will do well to give him a call. C. I. OATES.
September 30, 1852 52-4t.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF DUPLIN.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1852.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, that hereafter the State Docket shall be called for trial on Monday of the term; that the parties be recognized and the witnesses summoned to appear on Monday.

Ordered further, that where the parties are now recognized for their appearance on Thursday, the Clerk shall issue notice for them to appear on Monday.

Ordered, that publication be made, that those interested may govern themselves accordingly.

Teste, S. GRAHAM, Clerk.
Kenansville, Aug. 5, 1852 49-6t

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to make payment by the 15th of August, as money must be had.

THOMAS C. CRAFT, Market Street.
July 8, 1852

Union Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store, No. 23 Fulton Street, New York.

THE undersigned solicit the attention of all purchasers of Implements for the Farm or Plantation to their assortment, which includes many of the most recent improvements in the leading articles in their line, all of which they will sell at prices to insure satisfaction to the buyer, especially Railway Endless Chain Powers, for one or two horses, of the Wheeler Patent, so often awarded the first premium at the State and County Fairs, where they have been exhibited. Railway Powers, warranted, Warren's & Trimble's Iron Sweep Powers, Taplin's Circular Power, Power Harrow, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Portable Bone Mills, Mills, Wagons, Carts, &c. &c. Field and Garden Seeds of RELIABLE QUALITY, Fertilizers, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Our descriptive Catalogue illustrated with cuts, will be sent gratis when two to four Post Office Stamps are remitted, according to the distance. RALPH & CO.
July 16, 1852 45-3m

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,
Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

Schools.

☞ We are requested to state that the exercises of the MASONIC ACADEMY at Long Creek will be resumed on the first Monday in October next.
September 3d, 1852 52-tf

MRS. LAURA ROTHWELL.

WILL re-commence her school for young Ladies, on Monday the 4th of October.

A competent assistant will be employed, in the Primary Department. Five or six pupils may be accommodated with board, in Mrs. ROTHWELL'S Family. The terms of tuition will be as follows. For a quarter, of three months, (the charge to commence on the day of entrance, and deduction made only in cases of protracted sickness or absence from town.

First Class, for three months	$8
Second Class	$6
Third Class	$5
Fourth Class	$4

Fuel for each pupil 50 cts. per quarter, or $1 per season.
Board $12 per month, an extra charge to be made for Washing. Sept. 9th, 1852 1-tf

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 13th of September. Thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of a Classical and complete English education, including the Latin, Greek and French languages; Arithmetic, Geography and Astronomy, with the use of maps and globes; Algebra, Plane and Spherical Geometry, Surveying, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus, History, English Grammar and Composition, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic and Moral Science.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

For the primary branches of English, including Arithmetic	$6 00
All the higher branches of English, Mathematics, and the French language	12 00
The Classics, with Lectures on the same	18 00

Good boarding can be had conveniently at from $5 to $6 per month. It is desired that all students intending to enter during the session, be present at the opening of the same.

L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
Richlands, Onslow co., Aug 9, 1852 50-5*

Jacksonville Male and Female Seminary.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in October next, under the supervision of able and competent teachers. No pains will be spared on the part of the Trustees to supply, and at all times keep supplied the Academy, both Male and Female Departments, with all the necessary appurtenances belonging to such an Institution. And from the encouragement the School has heretofore met with, they have thought proper to make a considerable deduction in the fees for tuition, which will be as follows:

MALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	In lower branches, Spelling, Reading, &c.	$6 00
2d "	Higher branches, Grammar, Arithmetic	10 00
3d "	With Algebra, Greek and Latin	12 50
4th "	With lectures on all the higher branches	16 00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	Spelling, Reading, &c.	$6 00
2d "	Writing, Mathematics	10 00
3d "	Including Philosophy, & all higher branches	12 50
	French, Latin, Greek	15 00
	Music on Piano, with use of instrument	15 00
	Music on Guitar	10 00
	Painting and Drawing	4 00
	Embroidery in needle-work	2 50

Good board can be obtained in respectable families in the village and vicinity, from $5 to $8 per month.

JASPER ETHERIDGE, Pres't.
A. J. MURRELL, Sec'y.
July 16 45-tf

MASONIC ACADEMY AT LONG CREEK, N. C.

THIS Institution has just been opened under the direction of a competent and experienced Teacher.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar and Geography	$7 50
Second class of same, including History, Philosophy, and the use of the Globes	12 00
Higher branches of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek	18 00
Second class of same, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Logics and Metaphysics	18 00

French, Spanish and Italian will be taught at the usual prices. To young gentlemen and ladies desirous of acquiring a facility of speaking and writing their beautiful languages, this Institution, it is presumed, will afford an excellent opportunity.

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from 5 to 7 dollars per month.

This Institution is to keep clear of all sectarian opinions.

J. D. POWERS, Pres. Board Trustees.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.

In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.

This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.

Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

CERTIFICATES.

Extract of a lettter received from S. J. Carroll.

BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D's., I began to despair; when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually. Yours truly,

S. J. CARROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14th, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 paspoonfuls effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,

THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*

HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover County, N. C., Oct. 10, 1851.—WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.

Respectfully, &c., J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26th, 1851.—MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my Child and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent Physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But thank God he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed. I remain yours, very truly and gratefully, WM. BAILEY.

Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist, N. E. Corner Front and Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

A liberal discount will be made to Dealers.
July 23, 1852 47-6m

CHEMICALS.—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 oz. Sulphate Quinine, 5 bbls. Epsom Salts, 5 lbs. pure Sulphate Zinc, 8 oz. Sulphate Morphine, 4 oz. Acetate Morphine, 10 lbs. Blue Mass, 15 lbs. English Calomel, 6 oz Peperine, 5 gals. Spirits Nitre, 2 oz. Oil Tobacco, 5 lbs. Hyd. Potassa, (English,) 2 lbs. Iodine, 2 lbs. Iodine Arsenic, 2 lbs. Chloroform, 1 oz. Iodine Copper, 1 oz. Valerinate of Iron, 5 lbs. Phosphate Soda, 20 lbs. Sugar Lead, pure, 4 oz. Tannin, 1 oz. Oxide Mercury, 5 gals. Aq. Ammonia, 10 lbs. Spirits Ammonia Aromat, 10 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne. For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist.
April 2d Market street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Just received—10 lbs. Gum Opium, (Turkey,) 200 lbs. Salt Petre, 40 lbs. Gum Arabic, 30 lbs Alexandria Senna, 20 lbs. E. J. Senna, 1 bbl. Gum Camphor, 1 bbl. Cream of Tartar, 1 bbl. Carb. Soda, 1 cask Sal. Soda, 2 cases Cooper's Isinglass, 3 doz. Cox's Gelatine, 4 boxes celebrated Soap Powder, 12 doz. boxes Yeast Powder C. DuPRE, Druggist.

PATENT MEDICINES.—4 boxes Sand's Sarsaparilla, 2 boxes Townsend's do., 3 doz. Risley's do., 3 gross Bateman's Drops, ½ gross Wright's Pills, 1 gross Brandreth's do., 1 gross Peters' do., 4 doz. Spencer's do., 6 doz. Beckwith's do., 4 doz. Moffat's do., ½ gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 4 doz. Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, &c. C. DuPRE,
Druggist and Apothecary.

PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.—3000 lbs. Pure Extra and No. 1 Lead, 8 bbls. Linseed Oil, Pure, 150 lbs. Chrome Green, 60 lbs. Paris Green ground and in Oil, 6 boxes Chrome Green, (Dry,) 4 boxes Am. Vermillion, 5 bbls. Lamp Black, 800 lbs. Spanish Brown, (in Oil,) 2 casks Venitian Red, (English,) 500 lbs Venitian Red, (in Oil.) 150 boxes Window Glass, American and French, at C. DuPRE'S,
Drug Store, Market st.

FANCY ARTICLES.—12 doz. Lubin's Extract, 3 dozen Poucine Soap, 1 gross Brown Windsor Soap, 6 dozen Shaving Cream, 3 dozen Wash Balls; 3 doz Buffalo Combs, (superior) 1 gross Wax Matches; a large assortment of Hair and Tooth Brushes. C. DuPRE,
ap2 Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Liquors, &c., which he selected from the first manufactures in the Northern cities, and offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:

Drugs.—Castor Oil, per gallon or dozen; Epsom Salts; Bermuda Arrow Root; Pul. Jalap; Pul Rhubarb; Pul. Ipecac; Pul. Columbo; Pul Senna; Liquorice; Cauthalde; Carb. and Sal Soda; Cr. Tartar; Magnesia; Peruvian Bark; Seidlitz and Soda Powders.

Chemicals.—Syr. of Iodid of Iron; Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Lead; Iodide of Mercury; Iodide of Potassa; Chloroform; Sw. Spts. Nitre; Aq. Ammonia; Sulph. Æther; Hoffman's Anodyne; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Act. Plumbi; Sulph. Zinci; Strychnine.

Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Putty, and Oil.—White Lead, pure, extra and No. 1; Chrome Green, dry and in oil; do. Yellow, dry and in oil; Verdigris, dry and in oil; Venitian, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Fire Proof Paint; Patent Zinc Paint; Brushes, all sizes and kinds; Putty; Linseed and Train Oils; Lamp Oil; Varnish.

Patent Medicines.—Townsend's, Sands, Webster's, Bull's, Keeler's, and Carpenter's SARSAPARILLA; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Swain's Panacea; Indian Panacea; Spencer's Bitters; Oxygenated Bitters; Pain Killer; Tarrants Aperient; Tarrants Ext. Cubebs and Copaivia; Peter's, Beckwith's, Clickener's, Brandreth's, House's, Lee's, Spencer's, Wistar's, Scott's, Anderson's, Keeler's, Hull's, Wright's, Tyler's, Moffatt's, and Leidy's PILLS, &c. &c.

For sale at the lowest wholesale and retail prices, by
o24] WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

DR. BANNING'S BRACES. Just received a large supply of Spinal Supporters and Supporter Truss, for Weaknesses, Deformities, Hemorrhoids, Prolapsus Ani, and the several varieties of Hernia.

Dr. St. John advised the use of the above Braces in his lectures a short time back in this place. For sale at manufacturers prices, wholesale and retail, by
m4 WM. H LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or undinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1852—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

PURE GINGER WINE.

PURE Jamaica Ginger has long been celebrated by the Medical Faculty, both in Europe and America as the most grateful stimulant and carminative which can be given to the human system.

In cases of Dyspepsia, Flatulent Cholic, and feeble state of the alimentary canal, it has no rival. It promotes digestion, counteracts Dysentery, and all disarrangements of the bowels, relieving Rheumatism, Incipient Gout, and naturally increasing the flow of animal spirits, and invigorating the whole system. For sale by L. N. BARLOW,
j30 [Com. and N. C. Tel. copy] Granite Row, Front st.

IMPROVED CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP, FOR SALT, HARD, OR SOFT WATER.—This Soap has powerful cleansing properties, which readily remove Oil, Paint, Dirt, &c., from every description of goods, without injury to them. It is superior to any other Soap for washing woolen goods, as it prevents their *fulling*, and leaves them entirely free from gummy and resinous substances usually left in them when common family or

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. WM. R. KING,

Of Alabama.

ELECTOR FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,

HON. JAMES C. DOBBIN,

Of Cumberland County.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR FOR THE 7TH DISTRICT,

SAMUEL J. PERSON.

of New Hanover County.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE

☞The Editor has not yet returned.

The Discussion,

Announced for last Tuesday afternoon, was commenced at half past three o'clock. Col. PERSON led off in a speech of about an hour and a half. He grounded his remarks upon the principles of the Democratic party as they have been maintained from the formation of the constitution up to the present day. His speech was well worthy of the occasion upon which it was delivered; and we congratulate the Democratic party in having selected a standard-bearer of their party, who is capable of expounding their doctrines in so able a manner as Col. PERSON does. After having explained the principles of the party, of which he is the representative on the present occasion—principles which have been cherished and upheld by the Democracy of the country from the foundation of the Republic to the present day, Col. PERSON read remarks from Whig papers of N. Carolina, and from Whig speeches in Congress, in order to shew the inconsistency of the Whigs of the South in their support of Gen. Scott. He also shewed that the Whig party had abandoned all their old issues of national politics. His speech was one of argument, deep, sound, hard-fisted argument, if we may be allowed the expression, every word of which told as it was uttered. We wish we could print it. After paying a high compliment to the character of our candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, Col. PERSON concluded by introducing to the audience JAS. BANKS, Esq., of Cumberland county, who replied in a speech of about the same length of time that had been occupied by Col. PERSON. Mr. BANKS is evidently a fluent and humerous speaker; but when it come to principles, he, in good faith to his party, was lacking. His party had no principles to contend for, and of course he had to get over the dilemma in the best manner he could, and branched off in an eulogy upon the hero of Lundy's Lane, Chapultepec, &c., &c., not forgetting to pay a high tribute of merit to the character of the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency; but not the first argument advanced by Col. Person did he answer, or scarcely touched. The discussion was carried on in a spirit which we should like to see in all political debates of the kind. It was honorable to both gentlemen. Mr. Banks having concluded at about half-past six, the audience adjourned to meet again at the Court House at half-past seven, when the discussion was continued, Col. Person opening with a rejoinder. In his first speech, Col. Person had merely set forth the principles of his party as we have stated above; and shewing that the Whigs had abandoned all their old issues. None of his arguments having been answered or met, he in a most happy manner, refuted the charges promulgated against Gen. Pierce, and the Democratic party generally.—His remarks were highly eloquent during the greater portion of his rejoinder, which lasted about two hours. Col. Person having concluded, Mr. Banks again replied, in an eulogy on Scott and Graham. He wound up by stating that the Whig party had been charged with abandoning their principles. That they had given up the idea of a United States Bank, a Protective Tariff, &c., &c., and their opposition to the Independent Treasury system. He granted they had, and they were right in so doing, because the people had repeatedly pronounced their verdict in opposition to the policy of the Whig party in regard to these measures; and as good Whigs, they did abandon such issues. If they had not so done, they might then very justly have been charged "refractory" to their principles. But when Mr. B. came to the Sub-Treasury, there he found something to complain of. How was the Sub-Treasury law fulfilled? Where was the money kept? That was the rub. In the banks, or where? This charge was met by a friend of the Collector here, who *knew* how the matter stood, by simply stating that Mr. Moore kept the Government's money where he is bound by law to keep it:—in the vaults prepared for it in the Custom House. So even opposition to that Democratic measure was given up, and the discussion concluded at 11 o'clock at night, when the large audience that had assembled to hear the same, returned to their homes in the best of humor and good feelings towards each other, and all, no doubt, highly pleased with the manner in which it was conducted.

☞Bear in mind that James Banks, Esqr., Whig Sub-Elector, in the political discussion in this town on the 14th inst., distinctly stated that Gen. Pierce had been charged by some of his party with *loathing* the Fugitive Slave law, but that *he* made *no* such charge. He knew the contrary to be the fact. He knew that Franklin Pierce had manfully defended that law in his own State, and that he gave him credit for so doing. He went farther. He was not going to charge Gen. Pierce with being an abolitionist. He made no such charge. This is the substance of what Mr. Banks said relative to charges of this nature brought against Gen. Pierce. We do not pretend to give the precise words. These admissions have been made by the Whig Sub-Elector for this district, and we accord to him all candor in making them. We believe he was sincere in so doing.

Democratic Club.

Agreeably to previous notice, a Pierce and King Club for the county of New Hanover, was organized last Tuesday night, but owing to the continuation of the discussion between Col. Person, the Democratic Elector, and Jas. Banks, Esq., sub-elector for the Whig party, no further business than the appointment of officers, was transacted. The proceedings will be found in another place of this paper. We were pleased to see our young and talented friend Eli W. Hall, Esqr., called on to preside over the deliberations of the Club. We are confident of his ability, and we are well assured of his dispotition to battle manfully in the cause of the party to which he is attached. He will do honor to the position to which he has been called.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Steamship Humboldt arrived at New York on Monday last, with Liverpool dates to the 1st inst. The Cotton market was quiet, but firm. The Corn market was also quiet.—The weather for harvesting had been favorable, and the damage sustained to the crop was less than had

Col. Person's Appointments.

Col. Person, the Democratic elector for this district, will address the people of Sampson county, at Clinton, on Saturday the 25th of this month, September. He will also address the people of Duplin county, at Kenansville, on Thursday the 28th of September. We want everybody, that can, to be present, to hear Col. P. explain, in his plain easy manner, the principles of the Democratic party. There is none of the bombast about him, but old fashioned, plain, sound, common sense logic, such as every man of reason likes to listen to, will be heard from the Democratic elector for this district. We presume that either Mr. Winslow, the whig elector, or some of the whig sub-electors, will take part in the discussions.

☞We had the pleasure on Saturday last, of shaking the hand of our worthy Representative in Congress, the Hon. WILLIAM S. ASHE, whose heart is as big as need be, and as warm as it is large. We were really pleased to find him in the enjoyment of most excellent health, after having been assiduously confined to the duties of a nine months' session of Congress, in which he has rendered most efficient service to the nation, not forgetting, at the same time, his own immediate constituency, to whom he has ever been most attentive, whenever his services have been asked for by them.

☞New Hanover County Court has been in session this week, Justice J. T. MILLER, presiding. We hear of nothing of importance that has taken place. E. D. HALL, Esq., our new Sheriff, duly qualified and entered upon the duties of his office on Tuesday.

Four Days Later from Eupope.

The steam ship Niagara, has arrived at Halifax from Liverpool, with dates to the 4th inst. The weather continued favorable for agricultural purposes. Money was easy—the bullion in the Bank of England had increased to £21,500,000 sterling.—The fishery excitement had subsided, and little or nothing said about the matter. The cholera had made its appearance in Germany. The French troops are not to be withdrawn from Rome. We see nothing else of interest. The markets will be found under our commercial head. Turpentine was considered a shade higher.

Maine Election.

An election took place in this this State a few days since for Governor, members of Congress, and State Legislature. The returns, so far as they have reached us indicate the defeat of Gov. HUBBARD, before the people. The Legislature, however, is Democratic, which will secure his re-election. Three Democrats and three Whigs are reported to have been elected to Congress.

Maine has seven representatives in the present Congress, five of whom are Democrats, and two Whigs. In the next Congress, under the new apportionment, she is entitled to but six, and the present election is the first under the new districting of the State.

There will be a large majority in the Legislature in favor of the Liquor Law, upon which question the election was chiefly conducted. National politics appears to have had but little to do with the result.

Billy Bowlegs.

Gen. Luther Blake, having in charge Billy Bowlegs, and six others of the Seminole and Arkansas Indians, and a negro man, who appears to be interpreter for them, arrived in the boat last Monday from Charleston on their way to Washington City. They go to Washington as delegates from their tribes on business connected with their removal from Florida. They stopped at the Carolina Hotel, where a number of our citizens paid them a visit. Billy speaks English fluently, and is, we believe, a man of considerable intelligence. The delegation is composed of Holotu Mica, or Billy Bowlegs; Tusatha Emathlha; Necore Emathla; Chocote Tustenugue; from Fort Myers, and John Jumper and Lurparker Yohola, from Arkansas, and Abraham, a negro, interpreter.

☞Some of the Southern Scott Whig papers are trying to get up a terrible to do about Gen. Pierce's vote against a bill allowing one Mr. Brooke to carry two negro slaves into the District of Columbia, in 1834. It appears that the laws of Maryland extend over the District of Columbia, and that a law of said State prohibits, or prohibited at the time, the carrying of slaves into that State, and of course the District of Columbia included. Gen. Pierce voted against the bill for the reason that Congress had no right to interfere with slavery in any manner, in or out of said District. If Congress has a right to say slaves shall be carried into the District, it has the right to abolish slavery within the same. We presume no Southern Whig can be found to concede to Congress such power.

This is about a fair sample of the charges brought against Gen. Pierce.

VERMONT ELECTION.—As might have been expected. Vermont has elected a Whig Governor, and a Whig Legislature. The Democratic vote, however, was increased upwards of 4,500, while the Whig vote increased only 429 in 128 towns. Vermont has all along been conceded to SCOTT, and he may possibly carry that State in November. His chances, however, look somewhat gloomy.

From Europe.

The Steamer Europa arrived at New York on the 10th inst., with dates from Liverpool to the 28th ult. She brings 117 passengers, but no news of interest. Cotton was in improved demand, and sales of about 28,000 bales at steady prices. Breadstuffs had assumed a dull tone, in consequence of the favorable weather.

The London Times has a leader in favor of withdrawing the grants to both the Cunard and Collins line of steamers, thus throwing open the champion ships of the Atlantic to free competition.

Mr. Webster's letter in relation to the Lobos Islands has excited unfavorable comments. Labored articles are published to show that these islands belong to Peru, and consequently the revenue from them should be appropriated to liquidate the claims of English bondholders. Satisfactory evidence is produced that the islands were surveyed for the King of Spain in 1735, and laid down in a map published in Madrid in 1748, and in London in 1772. In the Geographical Dictionary of the kingdom of Peru, published at Madrid, 1787, the Islands were laid down as within the Vice-royalty.

VERMONT ELECTION.—MONTPELIER, Sept. 14.—Returns from 218 towns show that there has been no choice of Governor by the people. Fairbanks, whig, will however be elected by the Legislature.—The Senate stands, Whigs 25, opposition 5; House, Whigs 96, Democrats and free-soilers 83.

☞HALE has accepted the nomination for the Presidency of the Free Soil party. The Herald will now, probably, know who *Giddings* supports for President.

☞The "MARINE," (JAMES P. POWELL, commander,) is the name of a new schooner which the proprietors have lately placed upon the Powell line of packets between this port and New York. The *Marine* is handsomely fitted out with a commodious cabin, and good accommodations generally, for passengers. Her length is 120 feet 8 inches, breadth 30 feet 6 inches, depth of hold 10 feet 7 inches, and

More Tall Corn and Some Cotton.

Mr. James M. Middleton brought to our office a few days since several tall specimens of Corn raised on different plantations in Duplin county. One stalk taken from the farm of Mr. Jacob Wells, Jr., measures 10 feet 6 inches to the ear, and 16 feet 9 inches in heighth; one from Mr. Royal Carlton's, 16 feet 7½ inches in heighth, and one from Mr. Lewis Bass's measuring 10 feet 7 inches to the ear. Mr. M. also informed us that Mr. James B. Monk has a stalk on his farm, in the same county, which measured 7½ inches round, and that one ear weighed 30 ounces. Mr. James H. Murphy informs us that he has measured several stalks on his farm on Upper Black River, New Hanover county, which may be considered a pretty fair specimen. One, he mentions in particular, measures 16 feet 4 inches in heighth, and has three well filled ears upon it.

Col. Wm. S. Larkins and others were telling us a day or two ago of some tall Corn up on Long Creek; not noting it down at the time we have forgotten its precise height, but from our recollection we think it beats any we have yet mentioned.

We learn further that Gen. Hill, of Duplin county, has a stalk of Cotton on his farm in said county, which has upon it four hundred and forty seven bolls.

From the specimens of corn sent in to us, and from all the information we can obtain, we are led to believe that the corn crop of North Carolina will yield largely the present season. It really seems that everybody is trying to do everything possible to excel his neighbors in the improvement of their farms. It affords us the utmost pleasure to notice the spirit prevailing throughout the country in this particular. We hope the improvement in the mode of farming will continue to go on. Once the thing gets a proper start, there will be no stop to it. This is what we want to see. Every county in the State should have its agricultural society, as we doubt not every county will have, in the course of a few years. We understand that an effort will be made to get up one in New Hanover county some time this fall. With our whole heart we wish it may be successful. If there is any one thing we feel more interest in than another, it is agriculture; and it is with the utmost pleasure we take every occasion in our power to push improvements in the mode of farming on as fast as possible, by devoting what little space we can to that subject.

☞The Tribune, the Scott and Seward organ in New York, says that "every description of fabrics which a poor man or woman would be likely to buy is far cheaper than it was sixty, fifty or even thirty years ago. No hired girl previous to 1820 could afford to wear such clothes as are now possessed by nearly every woman working for wages in New England," and that their wages are nearly double what they were 30 years ago. The Tribune Editor, notwithstanding he is forced to admit the above facts, advocates a protective tariff, as one of the cardinal principles of the Whig party, and of course the election of Gen. Scott to the Presidency.

☞The official vote for Governor appears in the Raleigh Standard of the 15th inst. We shall publish it in our next issue. Gov. Reid's majority is 5,491.

For the Journal.

In the discussion that took place last Tuesday evening, at the Court-house, the democratic party must have felt a high gratification. I had never heard Col. Person address a public meeting before. But most surely, if the whigs desire to repeat these "gentle passes of arms" against our champion of yesterday, it behoves them to select the most polished and ablest lance in their boasted ranks to enter the lists, or defeat is inevitable. It is one thing to tell a few good jokes, and keep an assembly entertained by pleasant repartee, and adroit turns of speech. It is quite another sort of thing to deliver an *Oration*, the merits of which delight us in logical arrangement and rhetorical skill.—We hesitate not to say that Col. Person's speech was of this latter sort. His party would feel proud to see this effort of chaste, refined, manly, true eloquence, in print; just as it passed the orator's lips, with no line, sentence, word, or syllable added or erased. It would present a sample of purity and matchless gracefulness of style, only on a par with the speaker's urbane, scrupulously polite manner and bearing to his adversaries in the delivery of it.

"Thereunto he could indite and maken a thing."
"There was no wight could pinch at his writing."

Of this our modern "Pass of arms at Ashby de la Zouche" we wish our friends, the whigs, many happy? returns
A LOOKER ON.

For the Journal.

Pierce and King Club.

In accordance with previous notice the Democrats of New Hanover county assembled at the Court House on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of forming a Pierce and King Club, when—

On motion of Eli W. Hall, Mr. S. D. Wallace was called to the chair, temporarily, and John L. Holmes, appointed secretary.

On motion, a committee of three were appointed to report resolutions for the organization of such Club; whereupon the chair appointed Daniel S. Sanders, Daniel Dickson and Eli W. Hall. The committee having retired for a few minutes, returned and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We are upon the eve of an exciting election in the issue of which is involved the permanency of Democratic principles and the stability of the Union, pending now as we believe upon the election of FRANKLIN PIERCE and WM. R. KING; and whereas thorough party organization is highly conducive to success—therefore be it

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that we the citizens of the county of New Hanover should form a Pierce and King Club for the campaign.

2. *Resolved*, That the said Club shall have as its officers, one President, 25 Vice Presidents, four Secretaries, a Treasurer, a committee of correspondence, and an Executive Committee,—the members of which Committee shall also act as a Committee of Finance; and whose further duty shall be to provide speakers to address each meeting; and generally to exercise control over all matters not herein provided for.

3. *Resolved*, That the President of the Club shall appoint seven members on the Executive Committee, and six on the Committee of Correspondence.

4. *Resolved*, That the regular meetings of this Club shall be held on the first and third Friday Evenings of each month; but that the President may at any time convene the Club when in his judgment it shall be deemed expedient.

The following officers were duly elected:

VICE PRESIDENTS—Owen Fennell, Wm. N. Peden, Dr. Wm. J. Price, John C. Bowden, John C. Wood, A. J. Grady, J. I. Bryan, John Smith, N. Dickscy, P. M. Walker, H. P. Russell, A. T. McCallum, James Garrason, David McIntire, James R. Howard, N. N. Nixon, Wm. A. Berry, D. A. Lamont, James Kerr, Dr. Robert H. Tate, B. F. Koonce, John D. Powers, J. G. Pickett, D. S. Sanders, Wm. S. Anderson.

SECRETARIES—David E. Bunting, James I. McCallum, N. F. Waddill, Wm. W. Price.

TREASURER—Wm B. Jones.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Miles Costin, Wm. C. Bettencourt, R. B. Wood, Daniel Dickson, Thos. H. Lane, Thomas H. Williams, S. D. Wallace, S. R. Bunting.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE—Rob't Strange, Jr., Eli W. Hall, S. J. Person, T. M. Gardner, M. B. Smith, James Fulton.

On motion of H. L. Holmes, Esqr., Eli W. Hall was elected President of the Club.

Correspondence of the Journal.

NEW PORT, R. I., Sept. 11th, 1852.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:

"The season" at this place has nearly terminated, though there are still here many of our Southern friends—especially those who reside in the cottages. We think the next two months the most delightful portion of the year at this place; but those who come here for "fun" and gayety, begin to leave by the first of September, and by the 15th are all away.

There has been an unusually large number of visitors here this season, more than ever before, I am informed; and a great deal of visiting the *White Mountains* from here.

Many *political* gentlemen from the South have no doubt found it an agreeable town this summer, who did not think much about it before. Gen'l Pierce resides, as we all know, at Concord, and that being a very convenient resting place for a day or two, no doubt many have availed themselves of the opportunity to call upon him and learn his opinions upon the great issues of the day.

I learn from many Southern Whigs who were lukewarm as to Scott, but had no idea of voting the Democratic ticket, have come, from an interview with Gen. Pierce, fully resolved to support him for the Presidency. Of this number is Hon. Mr. Lyons, of Virginia. He went to Hillsborough, and heard the speeches, and saw the doings there, on the 19th August; and while in Concord, on his return to Boston, he met an officer of the Army, a friend of his, and native of Virginia, who invited him to go and call on Gen'l Pierce, to which he finally assented.—He told the officer referred to that he could not vote for Gen. Scott, and of course he could not vote the Democratic ticket; for he had been a Whig always. He was pleased to hear such just views upon the slavery question expressed by all the Democratic speakers at Hillsborough; but for himself, he should remain quiet, and take no part in the canvass.—However, he would like to see General Pierce, and they called, and Mr. Lyons remained some time with the General; and had a long conversation upon the questions of the day. The General being a gentleman who has no principles to conceal, but converses freely with all who chooso to approach him; giving the views that he had on all occasions entertained as well as maintained, since he has been a public man; he inspired Mr. Lyons with such high opinions of his sincerity and patriotism, that he declared in Boston, a day or two after the interview, that he should support Pierce; and he should, when he returned home, publish his views in accordance with this declaration.

The fact is, no Southern gentleman who cares a fig for the security of Southern institutions, and the preservation of the Union, but must give a decided preference to the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. I am, as you know, not a partisan. I am and always hope to be, a Democrat. I know Gen'l Pierce, and I am well acquainted with his opinions and political principles; and it seems to me to be the most ridiculous and amusing piece of "humbug" I ever knew, to attempt to make him out a *free-soiler* or *abolitionist*. The next thing to it in *absurdity*, would be to prove that he had always been a WHIG—high Tariff and Bank man.

The General says himself, often, that the only *personal* enemies he has, are free-soilers and abolitionists; and the reason is clear—he has always pursued them with marked hostility; for, as he says, "they are traitors to the Constitution and the Union."

To put at rest forever the infamous slander of the New Boston speech, with all just men, who *desire the truth*, you need only state the facts in reference to General Pierce's agency in throwing overboard the Democratic candidate for Governor, two years ago, because it was found, after his nomination, that he had been writing to the free-soilers, *favoring their views*, to get their votes. Pierce, who had twice or thrice refused the nomination himself, took the stump in favor of a new State Convention for a re-nomination. It was called, and a new man nominated in place of *Atwood*—only three or four votes being given for him.

If any thing more is required to show the soundness of the Democratic party of New Hampshire, and of Gen. Pierce on the compromise question, I would like to have it pointed out to me.

There can be no doubt in the mind of any well-informed man on this subject; and the weakness of attack is shown by the *small abuse* that is resorted to by many Whig papers for the want of *real* objections. Why dont they combat his *principles* if they are not sound? No harm will be done. *The people* will decide the matter about the 2nd of November to our satisfaction.

Mr. Webster's friends should certainly do him the honor to show how basely he has been treated. I think they will throw a large vote in Massachusetts.

Yours very sincerely,
——.

Military Meeting.

The second public meeting of the friends and subscribers to a military organization of the citizens of Wilmington, was held at the Court House, on Friday evening last.

Wm. C. Howard, Esq., Captain of the company, on motion, took the chair, and Mr. D. E. Bunting was requested to act as secretary. A full majority of all the members being in attendance, the Committee upon By-Laws, through their chairmain, reported the following CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS, for the government of the Company:

Art. 1. This Association resolves itself into an Independent Company: it shall be called the "Wilmington Protectors:"—besides the usual officers, there shall be elected a Secretary and Treasurer.

2. The tactics, uniform, arms and equipments shall be the same as are now used in the U. S. Army.

3. A majority of all the members shall be the quorum: a majority of the quorum may transact ordinary business.

4. The Roll shall be called within twenty minutes of the time fixed for parade, or other meeting.

5. New members may be admitted upon application in writing, through the Secretary, and upon signing the Constitution; but no new member shall be admitted without the assent of three-fourths of the members present, when the application is made.

6. All officers shall be elected by ballot: they shall hold their appointments twelve months from the date of their respective commissions or warrants.

7. The Anniversary shall be celebrated on the first Saturday of November, in each year.

8. The Company shall parade at least once in every two months, but the Captain may order them out oftener if necessary.

9. Fines shall be imposed by Court Martial, and after written notice only. Absence from parade and other neglect of Company duty, shall be fined not more than four dollars, unless the delinquent be an officer, when the Court may fine him eight dollars or less, in their discretion.

10. Any member may be expelled for improper conduct in the Company or elsewhere; but no member shall be expelled without written notice and a trial, and the vote of a majority of all the members.

11. This Constitution may be altered by the vote of three-fourths of the Company; but no amendment shall be considered, which shall not have been read at two successive meetings previous to that at which the vote is taken.

12. Upon written charges being preferred against any officer under the grade of Lieutenant or soldier, or upon other occasions, the Commander of the Company shall summon a Court Martial to hear and determine the same, subject to the tenth article.

13. Any member may resign by letter, and upon the forfeiture of his uniform, and the payment of ten dollars.

EDWARD CANTWELL, Ch'n.,
J. W. DIXEY,
JOHN S. JAMES,
WM. H. KING,
W. C. HOWARD,

An election was then held for Secretary and Treasurer, when Mr. JOHN J. CONOLEY, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly chosen.

Ordered, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to communicate to the Town Authorities a copy of these By-Laws: to inform them of the objects of the Association, and to ask their aid in the purchase of uniforms, and the erection of a Military Hall.

Ordered, That Messrs. Cantwell, Gillespie and Read, be a committee to confer with the officers of the other proposed military companies in this town, and other parties, upon the subject of the uniform, and to ascertain and report the probable cost of the same.

Ordered, That the Secretary be a committee to procure copies of Scott's Tactics, and other necessary books, for the use of the company.

The Company and spectators were then addressed at some length by Capt. Howard.

No further business appearing, on motion the meeting adjourned. W. C. HOWARD, Ch'n.

D. E. BUNTING, Sec'y.

ORDER No. 1. PROTECTORS' HEAD QUARTERS, 10th September, 1852.

1. The Company will meet for inspection and drill at the Town Commissioners Hall, Wednesday night the 15th inst., at half past 7 o'clock.

2. The 1st Sergeant will call the roll as provided in the Constitution. He will report all defaulters to the next Company Court Martial.

3. The By-Laws will be left open for signature at the Store of Mr. Conoley, Market street, until the time of meeting. By order of Captain.

J. W. DIXEY, 1st Sergt.

The growing importance of [illegible] town in population and wealth, has given an impetus to pride and appearance. It has been chronicled that our citizens have gotten up a volunteer company, (nobly so, by the way,) which will number over 100—almost a regiment;—the more the better; it shows their spirit. A town like Wilmington should not be delinquent in military fame, for there are glorious associations connected with our struggles when but a Colony, that would never cause a blush to mantle the cheek of a Wilmingtonian. The names of HARNETT, ASHE, WILLIAMS and others, are inscribed upon the hearts of true patriots of this "Old North State;" and the memory of such men will ever be cherished, and no *true* son of our soil will ever prove recreant to the principles felt in their souls, and instilled by them during our struggle for independence in the souls of their fellow-citizens. No trembling of alarm, and no apparent danger may be near; but yet, it would not be considered unwise to act up to the old adage: "in time of peace prepare for war." The howlings of fanatics and other belligerent attitudes pretended to be assumed by foreign nations, pass off like sheet lightning—a flash without a noise or danger; yet nevertheless, it would not be unwise to assume an attitude of defence for self-protection. Our citizens, I am proud to see, have assumed such an attitude; and in this short article, it would be certainly invidious to withhold the merit so justly due to our German adopted citizens, who, in a noble spirit of imitation, have also formed an exclusive corps, patriotic and feeling, and acting for the protection of our town, as well as to induce to a military ornament.—May success attend their efforts, and a unanimity prevail in their military organization.

A CITIZEN.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat.

Daniel Webster.

Mangum, a forty-second rate statesman from No. Carolina, held forth thus in the Senate the other day:

"Mr. Mangum said, there were doubtless sometimes petty, paltry things done in the departments. Very recently, a paltry, contemptible thing had been done by the great man of the Whig party—he meant the Secretary of State—unworthy of him, unworthy of his position, and disgraceful to the party, so far as his act could affect it, which was to but little extent, and would be but little longer to any extent."

We observe, too, a long article in the New York Tribune criticising and disparaging the "great expounder." It is not the first time the "God like" has been read out of good company. He would not desert John Tyler at the bidding of party, and the whole kennel set upon him for this act of disloyalty to the wireworkers.

Don't take on so, ye small potatoes. Webster is one of our historical characters. He has never been a "successful military man," and we don't know that he ever wore a cap and feathers, but he has made a good deal of fuss in his day without the feathers, and posterity will have something to say about him which will be but slightly affected by what that assembly of factions at Baltimore, called a whig national convention did. In short, Daniel is one of the finished men of the day. The rest of his life is pretty much his own, and he may well look *down* upon such viperous attacks from such sources, with cool indifference. Webster has his merits and his faults. The data upon which an estimate of his character will be made hereafter, are all furnished. It is not likely the final verdict will be changed by anything yet to come.

Hero is another sin of Daniel's which has just met our eye:

The Texas Monument, (Lagrange) of the 11th inst., says:

"The Nacogdoches Chronicle, and San Antonio Ledger, have been selected by the State Department at Washington, to publish the laws of Congress in Texas. Rather odd that the *whig* papers in this State did not get the job."

The Monument probably has not remarked that the *whig* papers of Texas are supporting Scott and Graham.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

These Scottites forget that they have left Webster. He has not left them. There is a great question on hand which concerns the destiny of this Union. Fillmore and Webster formed their judgment upon it in 1850, and decided upon their course. For this they were set upon by a powerful organization at the North in the Whig party. They thought it a matter of paramount importance, and met proscription by proscription. Fillmore displaced from office under the federal government, those who denounced its laws, and scorned the obligations of the constitution. Well done, said the whole South; well done, said the national men every where. But ah, the struggle comes. These higher law men are not to be disposed of. They assembled at Baltimore a formidable host. They determined to assert their power and be avenged on the man who dared to proscribe them and their friends. They had the skill and the numbers and they prevailed.

The great issue upon which Fillmore and Webster had staked their political fortunes, was *nominally* endorsed; those who made it were defeated. Now what have Fillmore and Webster to do? Webster knows how the matter stands. He knows what sort of struggle is going on at the North. If those who opposed his policy are to have power and position, and its friends are to fall under the ban, his policy must perish. He knows this sectional contest is not decided. In other hands, what has been done may nominally remain, but what will be done hereafter? What will become of the Union, when Seward, Greely, Wood, Foss, Tuck, Johnston, Jessup & Co., shall control the organization and policy of the government? Don't complain of Webster, gentlemen; he don't belong to your crowd now. He is disposed of. You may pretend that his principles are safe, but you have repudiated his means of sustaining them. Instead of giving position to those who sustained these principles, you have given it to their opponents. Webster foresees the end will not sanction the beginning. Whether he is disinterested or not, he has some regard for his posthumous fame, and when the consequences of Scott's election are deplored, as he knows they will be, he intends that posterity shall have it to say: "It was not Webster did it; don't shake your gory locks at him."

But be his motives what they may, these small slap-jack politicians had as well be moderate. Webster has his faults: he has been wrong all his life along with his party; and he drinks liquor too, perhaps, as his defamers allege; but after all, he is Daniel Webster, and Mangum, Greely & Co., can't make him anything less, because he will not vote for the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY for President of the United States.

A Western writer thinks that if the proper way to spell the [illegible] "eight"—and so,

One Day Later from California—$1,370,000 in Gold—Flores Movement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The steamer Illinois, with 150 passengers and $1,370,000 in gold has arrived. She left Aspinwall on the 3d, and brings one day later intelligence from San Francisco. The Sierra Nevada left for Kingston on the 3d. The health of the Isthmus had greatly improved, and but few deaths had recently occurred.

The specie is consigned partly as follows:—Adams & Co., $465,000; American Exchange Bank, $430,000; Burgoyne & Plume, $130,000; Drexel & Co., $20,000; Haswell & Sons, $22,500; Lowengrens & Jacobs, $10,000; Newhouse & Spate, $11,000; Wm. Wilson & Sons, $10,000; Thomas Wilson & Sons, $4,250.

The news from California is of no importance.

Panama advices, of the 31st ultimo, state that the English steamer Asia had arrived on the 18th, from Peru, with a large amount of treasure. Among her passengers were Don Jose de Osma, the Peruvian Minister to the United States, and S. D. Crane, bearer of despatches to Washington.

Gen. Flores had left Payta with the remnant of his forces, but was not discouraged and had gone to Valparaiso. The Lima transported 500 Peruvian troops from Callao to Payta. The Peruvian government had authorized a levy of 10,000 men, and the equipment of six war steamers for the protection of the Peruvian flag.

Gov. Herrera, of New Grenada, who came passenger in the Lima, had an interview with Flores on the way down, since when Herrera had received orders from Bogota to take charge of the forces of the Republic.

Golden Gate was passed on the 16th ult., a day's journey from San Francisco. On the 22d a steamer was seen to the northward, supposed to be the S. S. Lewis. On the 25th was passed by the Independence, from San Juan for San Francisco.

News from Panama to the 31st August states that the Peruvian government was about raising an army of ten thousand men, and purchasing steamships to a considerable extent, with the view of defending the Guano islands. The government was determined to defend them at all hazards.

Important from Buenos Ayres—Reported Revolution.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—I learn from the passengers on board the barque Hazard, which vessel arrived at this port this morning, with dates from Buenos Ayres to the 27th, three weeks later than the previous advices, that a revolution broke out on the day before the Hazard sailed, and the Provincial Governor had resigned.

Mr. Schenck, the American Minister, was received by the Governor on the 25th.

A POLITICAL DEBATE between Jas. Banks and J. G. Shepherd, Esq'rs, took place on Tuesday evening last. Mr. Banks opened the discussion with a speech of over an hour in length, in which he advocated with his usual zeal and plausibility the whig cause and whig principles, not forgetting to pay his respects to the democracy.

Mr. Shepherd replied in an able effort, fully sustaining the democratic cause.

The orators, we believe, gave satisfaction to their parties respectively. The discussion was characterized by that gentlemanly courtesy which should always prevail on such occasions and in all other discussions; and though we were unable to hear Mr. Banks' concluding remarks, being compelled to leave immediately after the first two speeches, we were well pleased with the dicussion.—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

Important Renuciation.

Late last evening we received the able card of Hon. Daniel Jenifer, of Maryland, announcing his determination not to support General Scott for President on account of his affiliation with the fanatical influences of the North. Mr. Jenifer was a distinguished whig member of Congress from Maryland for a number of years and was our late minister to Austria. This recantation is a highly significant event. We will publish his card in our next number.—*Washington Union. 12th inst.*

A HARD BLOW.—The Courier and Enquirer publishes a letter from Henry Clay, written in 1848, in reference to the nomination of Gen. Taylor, in which is the following paragraph:

On the great leading national measures which have so long divided parties, if he has any fixed opinions they are not publickly known. Exclusively a military man without the least experience in civil affairs—bred up, and always living in the camp, with his sword by his side and his epaulettes on his shoulders—it is proposed to transfer him from his actual position of second in command of the army to the Chief Magistracy of this great and model Republic!!

If I cannot come out in the active support of such a candidate, I hope that those who know anything of my opinions, deliberately formed, and repeatedly avowed, will excuse me.

Who believes that Henry Clay, if alive, would support Gen. Scott? Who believes that Daniel Webster will?

Without intending it Col Webb has hit Scott pretty hard over the head.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

THE REVIVIFICATION AND RESURRICTION.—Gen'l Jo. Lane, at the great ratification meeting in Washington, immediately after the nomination of Gen. Pierce, said: "This year is going to be a good one to revive and resurrect the feelings and majorities of the invincible days of Jackson." The old General was right. Never since those glorious days have the democracy been so united and presented so unbroken a front as at present. The "Young Hickory," whom Jackson endorsed as "*the* man for the democracy without the demagogue," will go into the presidential chair by a majority that will throw into the shade even those that were rolled up for the "Old Hickory."

Rotary Steam Plough.

This is the name of a new plough, just introduced among the agriculturists of Scotland. It is got up on a new plan. The ploughs, or rather the iron horns, which act as ploughs, revolve on a shaft like a water-wheel. It stirs about three feet of earth at once, and so scatters and pulverizes it so as to make it look like the work of a spade. It moves at a good pace being no less a velocity than 2500 yards per hour, ploughing about six acres in one day. The price of it is £300 or $1455. It requires an engineer and two laborers to attend it. Altogether this plough is very useful, and a decided improvement on all former steam-ploughs. It will never be introduced into America, for the reason that it is too large and expensive. But while it will not become domesticated with us, it will be a production of much good. It will show our farmers what is doing in other parts of the world to make steam power subservient to man in tilling the earth. It will no doubt also afford many good hints to some of our inventors for steam power will yet be employed more extensively for agricultural purposes than it is at present, especially in the West and Southwest regions. This plough, when not tilling, can be thrown out of gear with the engine, which can then be made by pully and belt, to drive a threshing machine and many other machines.—*Scientific American.*

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF WINES AND FRUITS.—The New York Post states that the news from the Levant, from Sardinia, Spain, France and Madeira is very disastrous to the grapes; and, in consequence a great rise has taken place in wines, brandies, currants and raisins, with a further rise in anticipation. Zante currants have risen from 5 a 8 cents within the last ten days and some holders refuse to sell under 9; Maderia 30 per cent.; Sherry 10 a 20 per cent.; Cognac brandies 10 a 15 per cent.; and raisins 1 a 2 cents per lb. In Maderia, all through the Island, the vine has suffered, and in some parts wholly destroyed, so that the island will have nothing to export the next year, which must be one of great suffering to the inhabitants, as the grape is to them what potatoes used to be to a large part of Ireland—the principal support.

The Presidential election takes place this year on Tuesday, the second day of November.

ALABAMA.—The Southern Rights Convention of this State met at Montgomery, on the 13th inst., and nominated George M. Troupe of Georgia for President, and Gen. Quitman of Mississippi for Vice President, and, after appointing an Electo[illegible]

STEAMBOAT TRAVEL ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—The New York Evening Post, referring to the recent explosion of the boiler of the steamboat Reindeer, says:—

"We all know that for years past the leading object of the captains and owners of steamboats on the Hudson has been to establish a reputation for speed. When they do not race against each other they race against the railroad cars, and when there happens to be no train leaving at the same hour, they race against time. In every event they are determined to maintain their character as fast boats, and in order to do this, they drive their engines with all the force that can be applied. The security of passengers and property is hardly a consideration in comparison with the attainments of rapidity.

This, we say, is the general system of management on the river, and therefore any captain or other officer who willingly adopts the practices of that system is partly accountable for the dreadful losses to which it leads. He knows that, under the system, catastrophes are inevitable, and knowing this, makes himself a party to all their terrible results. But the Reindeer, we are told, more than any other vessel, was a particular exponent of this system. She was built expressly as a fast and not a safe boat; her ambition, which means the ambition of her managers, from the outset of her career, has been to become the 'crack boat' of the river. She has labored to distance every competitor; her trials of speed with the Henry Clay, the Alida, and other steamers, have been vaunted, and now that her machinery, under this dashing, reckless method, has given way with a disastrous result, her officers cannot, on the plea of a defect in the engine, screen themselves

[illegible]

official document that the reports of the intervention of Holland to prevent the departure of the American expedition, and the abandonment of the project by the United States, in consequence of which the authorities of Java have permitted their country to be entered in order to arrange the question, is unfounded. All that the Government of Holland proposed to do was to address to that of Japan an amicable despatch, with the view of preparing a favorable reception for commodore Perry, and to point out the advantages that would result to Japan from the opening of its ports to foreign commerce, as the Emperor of China had done in 1842. It is not impropable that the negotiation may be crowned with success; and that Commodore Perry, on arriving within sight of the coast, will find little difficulty in the negotiations he is directly sent to bring about with the Imperial Court. At the same time it is right to declare that the Netherlands Government has not ceased since 1844 to induce the Imperial Government of Japan to relax its system of exclusion.

THE WHITE HOUSE IN 1784.—A Mr. Wansey, whose published notes of a tour in this country in 1784 have recently been the subject of notice in the American papers, gives the following description of a breakfast at the White House. Will the breakfast in these days bear a comparison with this?—*Balt. Sun.*

"Mrs. Washington herself made tea and coffee for us. On the table were two small plates of sliced tongue, dry toast bread and butter, but no broiled fish, as it is the general custom. Miss Curtis, her grand-daughter, a pleasing young lady of about sixteen, sat near her brother, George Washington Curtis, about two years older than herself. There was but little appearance of form—no livery. A silver urn, for hot water, was the only expensive thing on the table. Mrs. Washington appears to be something older than the President, although born in the same year, in stature rather robust, very plain in her dress."

SAFETY OF STEAMBOAT TRAVELING.—The N. York Commercial, in speaking of the explosion on the Reindeer says:

"The disaster seems to have been one that nothing could guard against, but a provision like that in the new act of Congress which reaches the workshop of the manufacturer, and requires that all steam-boilers made after the law goes into effect, shall be constructed of stamped plates, the material of which has been examined by the inspectors. But with all that, we need not expect security in traveling on steamboats in this country, until our laws enforce the same regulation which has been enforced with such happy results in Great Britan. Every steamer should be furnished with a safety valve, free from the control of the engineer, and which it should be made felony for any one but the government inspectors to interfere with."

ADVERTISING.—Barnum, who bought his Museum in New York ten or twelve years ago, when he was not worth a dollar and who is now a 'millionaire,' thus sets forth the way to make money:

"Advertise your business. Do not hide your light under a bushel. Whatever your occupation or calling may be, if it needs support from the public, advertise it thoroughly and efficiently in some shape or other, that will arrest public attention. I freely confess that what success I have had in life may fairly be attributed more to the public press than to nearly all other causes combined. There may possibly be occupations that do not require advertising, but I cannot well conceive what they are. Men in business will sometimes tell you that they have tried advertising, and that it did not pay. This is only when advertising is done sparingly and grudgingly. Homœopathia doses of advertising will not pay, perhaps—it is like a half portion of physic making the patient sick, but effecting nothing. Administer liberally, and the cure will be sure and permanent.

Learning the Currency.

A good thing occured a few days since, with the keeper of a small "Lager Beef saloon, in Cincinnati, who undertook to teach his assistant, a thickheaded sprout of "Faderland," the difference between "fivepence" and "six-pence."

"You see, John, de piece mit de vomans ish, de fivepence and the piece mitout the vomans ish de sixpence."

"Yah!" said John, with a dull twinkle of intelligence.

A wag of a loafer, who over heard the lecture, immediately conceived the idea of a "saw," and "Lager Beer" gratis, for that day at least. Procuring a three-cent piece, he watched the departure of the "boss," and going up to John, he called for a mug of beer, throwing down the coin, and looking as if he expected his change. John, who remembered his recent lesson, took up the piece and muttered to himself:

"Mitout the vomans—'tish von sixpence," he handed over three coppers change.

How often the aforesaid drank that day, we know not; it depended upon his thirst and the number of times he could exchange three cent pieces; but when the "boss" came home at night, the number of small coin astonished him.

"Vat ish dese, John; you take so many?"

"Six-pence," replied John, with a peculiarly satisfied leer.

"Six-pence! Dunder and blitzen! You take all dese for six-pence? Who from?"

"De man mit peard like Kossuth; he dhrink all day mit himself."

"Der teyful! You give him change every time?"

"Yah!" said John, with a vacant stare.

"Der teyful catch de Yankees," was all the astonished German could say.

A lady in Cincinnati, not long since wedded to her fourth husband, has the walls of her private apartment garnished with three copies of each of her deceased lords, whose portaraits are thus honored only after their demise. A panorama like this starting the reigning lord in the face every night and morning can suggest, we should suppose, no very delectable emotions, but have a tendency to remind him of the *grave* period when he shall be the recipient of simular posthumous reverence

MR. LEROY SPRING, a merchant of Charlottesville, N. C., was robbed of $1.900 at the Baltimore railroad depot in Philadelphia, on Wednesday night, by three pickpockets.

ANOTHER NEUTRAL PAPER OUT FOR GEN. PIERCE.—The Emporium which has been hitherto published as a neutral paper at Middletown, Pennsylvania, has raised the Flag of Pierce and King.—*Exchange.*

That's right. Let the whole press of the country speak out, and the democratic party will always be successful. Give the people light and all will be right.—*Democrat.*

☞The Louisville Democrat says that the following lines, from the New Hampshire Patriot, were suggested by reading in a whig paper, as the caption of a scurrilous attack, the base announcement, "*Frank Pierce a Coward.*"

BY LEWIS DELA.

Frank Pierce a coward? breathe it not
Neath freedom's hallowed sky;
Old Bunker Hill will find a voice
To echo back the lie.
The blood that from that sacred font
Baptized our native land,
Has never warmed a craven heart,
Or nerved a traitor's hand.

Frank Pierce a coward? let the wretch
Forth from his ambush crawl,
Who, with corruption in his heart,
Thus bathed his lips in gall.
If, with a sceptre by his side,
And on his head a crown,
The deep damnation of the deed
Would strike the catiff down.

Frank Pierce a coward? he who spurned
The gifts of place and power,
And found beside the hearth of home
The only welcome dower?
Put when the blast of war was heard,
He sought a foreign shore;
Not that he loved his home the less,
But loved his country more.

Frank Pierce a coward? let us look
On Cherubusco's field;
Who, leading on his bold brigade,
Knew no such word as yield?
At Contreras the marshaled host
Stood wrapt in awe and pride;
The "gallant ninth," led on by Pierce,
The hottest fire defied.

[illegible] night,
[illegible]
[illegible] homes,
[illegible] e thought
[illegible]

His fame shall spread, long as our flag
In glory floats on high—
As long as Hampshire's granite hills
Look upward to the sky!

Sneezing.

One of the old French histories, in alluding to the tremendous influenza of the beginning of the seventh century, says that there has been referred to it the familiar usage of offering good wishes to those who sneeze. It is said, he says, in the days of Gregory VII., those who had the misfortune to sneeze immediately died. This gave occasion to the religious Pontiff to order for the faithful certain prayers accompanied by good wishes to turn away these dangerous effects from the corruption of the air. This is a fable, adds the author; for we are assured that the custom is older in all parts of the known world. It is well known to mythological students that the first signs of life, which the man made by Prometheus gave, was a sneeze. Prometheus had stolen a part of the rays of the sun, and filled with them a vessel made expressly for the purpose, which he sealed hermetically. He then returned at once to his favorite statue, and presented to it his bottle opened. It may be imagined that the odor of bottle sunbeams proved somewhat pungent; the rays had lost some of their activity; they insinuated themselves into the pores of the statue and made it sneeze. Promethius charmed with his success, made a prayer, and offered vows for the preservation of this singular being. His pupil heard him; he remembered him and took great care on similar occasions to make the application of these vows to his descendants, who from father to son, have preserved the memory of them from generation to generation. And at this day the custom holds in all countries of the world.

The Rabbins, speaking of this usage, do not give to it the same antiquity. They say that after the creation God made a general law that every living man should only sneeze once, and that in the same instant he should surrender his soul to God, without any previous sickness. Jacob who was dissatisfied with this brusque way of going out of the world, wished an opportunity to set his affairs in order before he died, bowed himself before the Lord, wrestled with him again, and begged that he might be excepted from this rule His prayer was granted; he sneezed and he did not die. All the princes of the world, being informed of this fact, ordered that, for the future, sneezing should be accompanied with prayer and vows for the preservation and prolongation of life.

The tradition was very ancient in the time of Aristotle, who did not know the origin of it and sought to explain it in his Problems. He pretends that the first men conceived very elevated ideas about the head, which is the principal seat of the mind, and that they carried their reverence even to respect for the sneeze, which is one of the most manifest and sensible operations of the head. The formulas of blessings used by the Romans and Greeks, on occasions of sneezes, were: "May Jupiter preserve you;" or simply "Health," or "May you be well."

ECONOMICAL FARMING.—We are informed that there is a man in this County who runs but one plough and will make, this year, *one hundred* barrels of corn. His plough horse has not eaten a grain of corn or oats nor a blade of fodder since the first of June, but has subsisted entirely on *sassafras bushes* fed to him in the stable.

If this isn't economical farming we don't know what is. We never supposed that sassafras bushes were of any account but to make "sassafig tea;" but if the above be true, (and our authority is first rate,) the vast amount of that growth on the poor lands of our county and those adjacent may be turned to good use. Our informant says th s horse was in better order at the end of the ploughing season than horses generally are that have ploughed through the season. We will admit that better horse food may be raised than sassafras bushes, but where they abound it would be as well to turn them to account if possible.—*Warrenton News.*

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—The New York Herald states that there are 89 persons in prison, awaiting trial at the September term of the various courts in the city. Of these there are 13 for murder, 5 for attempt to kill, 10 for robbery, 13 for burglary. 26 for grand larceny. 3 for forgery, 1 for rape, 2 for incest. 2 for arson, 1 for manslaughter, 1 for abandoning infant child, and the rest for minor offences.—The Herald adds that if the number out on bail were given a very different picture of crime in New York would be exhibited.

Among the old women of BOTH SEXES who are now sitting in convention at Syracuse on "woman's rights," the Rev. Mrs. Palmita appears to be the wag of the ring. As a specimen of her logical wit take the following good bit:

"Mrs. Palmita had preached the risen Saviour fifteen years. A preacher had told her that woman was the wickedest. A rib taken from man was formed into woman, and was accepted as bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh. If one rib was so wicked what a mass of wickedness the whole man must be!"—[Convulsions of laughter.]

UNWRITTEN KISSES—*By Fanny Fern.*—A sensible cotemporary says: "The women ought to make a pledge not to kiss a man who uses tobacco."

So they had—but the deuce of it is, all the handsome men use it in some shape! And "kissing" is a little luxury not to be dispensed with! As to a female kiss, faugh! there's no effervescence in it—it's as flat as an unmixed soda powder! If I'm victimized that way, I always take an early application of soap and water. You will see women practice it sometimes, just to "keep their hands in," (lips, I mean,) but it's a miserable substitute—a sham article—done half the time to tantalize some of the male audience. (I hope to be pardoned for turning "State's evidence," but I don't care a pin if I aint!)—Now kissing is a natural gift, not to be acquired by any bungler; when you meet with a gifted brother, "make a note on't," as Capt Cuttle says. There's your universal kisser, who can't distinguish between your kiss and your grandmother's—faugh! there's your philosophical transcendental kisser, who "goes through the motions" in the air. Then there's—oh, my senses!—they say there's such a thing as "unwritten music," and "unwritten poetry." I have my private suspicions that there are "unwritten kisses!"

☞Mrs. Partington once invited an aged clergyman from the city to take tea with her. On opening the sugar-bowl, she discovered a deceased mouse in the premises. In the excitement and frenzy of the moment, she seized a large lump of sugar and flung it behind the back-log, while she carefully deposited the mouse in the gentleman's cup. He discovered the mistake as soon as he began to stir the sugar.

A hog washed weekly with soap and a brush, will be found to thrive, and put up flesh in a ratio of at least 5 to 3, in comparison to a pig not so treated.

Don't Cry about it.

The Boston Carpet Bag furnishes the following "good 'un:"

Did the reader ever know a man grown, and big at that, with a very small voice, that almost equaled in uttering itself, and gave a most ridiculous aspect to what was perhaps of the greatest importance, as matters of life and death, the reading of a will, an exhortation to virtue, or an anxious inquiry concerning the health of friends? Of course he has, for there are many such voices about. An agent of a large manufacturing establishment in New Hampshire possessed this peculiarity of voice to a remarkable degree, which once was the cause of a most mortifying and ludicrous mistake. A man came to the factory to get employment; a great burley fellow, with a voice like thunder—and saluted the agent, who was a small man, by the way, with the question, "Do you want to hire?" in a tone that seemed to shake the room in which they stood. Starting at the sound, and with a face expressive of previous irritability, he drawled out in his squeaking, querulous manner, as if looking at each word before he uttered it. "No—I—don't—know—as—I—do." The man, not understanding his peculiarity, attributed the strange tones to another cause, and kindly extended his huge hand, as one might suppose a friendly bear would under like circumstances, patted the little agent on the head and soothingly uttered, "Well, well, my little fellow, don't cry about it—don't take on so, if you can't hire."

This reminds us of a story we have read somewhere about Monk Lewis, the author who was remarkable for extreme sensibility, so much that he was very easily effected to tears. One day he had been to pay a visit to some Duchess or other, and he came out of the house, his eyes filled with tears. A friend passing, stopped him and enquired the cause of his emotions. "Oh!" replied Lewis, in a whining, trembling voice, 'the Duchess has said so many kind things to me." "Never mind, my dear fellow," responded the friend in a soothing tone, and patting the sensitive man on the shoulder, "never mind; bear up under it. She didn't mean it."

"ONE OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE GIRLS.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal relates the following:

"While on a visit to my friends in New Hampshire the past week, I had the pleasure of an introduction to Miss Rosina Delight Richardson, the only daughter of Mr Nathaniel and Mrs. Mary Richardson, of East Alstead, Cheshire county, (N H.) Miss Rosina is nineteen years of age, is 5 feet 3¾ inches in height, measures 5 feet 4½ inches around the waist, 6 feet 2 inches around the hips, 22 inches around the arm below the elbow, and 2 feet 10 inches in a straight line across the shoulders. At birth she weighe l 6 pounds, at 5 years 148 pound, at 10 years 268 pounds, at 15 years 365 pounds, and now at 19 years of age she weighs 478 pounds On estimating the quantity of cloth in her clothing when dressed for a ride on a winter's day, we found it to contain 98½ yards of ¾ yard wide cloth.

"She has brown hair, dark blue eyes, is of fair complexion, and has what phrenologists would call a well-balanced head, the perceptive organs predominating. She can knit, spin, weave, make a shirt or a batch of bread, is a good singer, and plays the piano with taste and skill; is considered one of the best scholars in the town where she resides; is courteous and affable, and lively in conversation, and evinces a general knowledge which might raise a blush on the cheek of some of our city belles."

WHAT BARNUM AND JENNY LIND MADE.—The following note to the New York Musical World, said to be from a reliable source, gives the sum total, in round numbers, that the two personages whose names head this article, cleared over all expenses during their connection. It seems that they averaged a trifle over $3,000 apiece on each concert:

Not long since, Mr. Barnum exhibited to me the account current between himself and Jenny Lind, and a truly marvellous document it is. He ought to publish it entire for the astonishment and edification of the world generally and singers particularly. According to the footing up and balances, the parties received the following handsome dividends, after all expenses were paid:—Jenny Lind, $302,000; P. T. Barnum, $308.000 total $610.000.

HABITS TO BE AVOIDED IN THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS.—Scratching your head or picking your teeth.

Cocking your chair back. It spoils the carpet and endangers the furniture.

Raising your feet on a table or chair.

Trotting your heels or knees. This is a nursery trick and jars any society.

Hawking and spitting. Only cats and tobacco chewers spit, and they do not belong to good society.

Blowing your nose with your fingers or loud like a trumpet.

Putting your hands into your pockets or your thumbs into your arm holes.

Nursing your feet on your knee.

Carrying pins in your collar or cuff.

Whirling your watch chain or twisting at the guard.

Walking with your head and body. You should walk with your legs and feet.

Chewing your food with your mouth open.

The word *dun* was first used during the reign of Henry VII. It owes its birth to Joe Dunn, an English bailiff, who was so indefatigable and skillful in collecting debts, that it became a proverb, when a person did not pay his debts, "why dont you Dunn him?" that is, "why don't you send Dunn after him?" Hence originated the word which is in so general use.

S. KAHNWEILER.

OF THE FIRM OF KAHNWEILER & BRO., takes great pleasure in informing the friends and patrons of the establisment that he has just returned from EUROPE, where he has availed himself of the facilities there offered him, and has made a choice and varied selection of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, well calculated to suit the taste of the community, and at such prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction; being much lower than goods of similar style and quality have ever been offered in Wilmington.

☞The Goods will be opened on or about the 20th inst., when we will be most happy to have our friends call and examine them. KAHNWEILER & BROTHER.

Sept. 17, 1852 2-2t

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of an Act to incorporate a Military Company, to be called the GERMAN VOLUNTEERS, in the Town of Wilmington. Sept. 11—4-5w. [Com. copy 5 weeks.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for a charter of the GASTONVILLE LUMBER COMPANY. s3 308-tf

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next Legislature for an act requiring all kinds of Grain and Meal to be sold in this town by Weight.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 3, 1852 308-30t

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of North Carolina, to pass a Law authorizing the appointment of a Tax Collector for the Town of Wilmington, and also the annual valuation of property in said town. [Aug. 28th, 1852—303-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to amend the Act empowering the County Court of New Hanover, to appoint six Inspectors of Naval Stores for the town of Wilmington, so as to empower said Court to appoint eight or more Inspectors, instead of six. [August 21st 1852.—297-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for a charter incorporating a Mutual Beneficial Society in the town of Wilmington, under the name of "The True Brothers' Society." [A21—297-tml

TAKE NOTICE. Application will be made to the next Legislature for the Charter of a Bank in the town of Wilmington, to be called the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank. Aug. 17, 1852 293-30t

NOTICE.—Application will be made at the ensuing session of the Legislature of this State for the prohibition of the sale of Naval Stores by the Inspectors of the same. Wilmington, Aug. 19, 1852 [Com. copy] 295-6w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to incorporate an Ice Company in the town of Wilmington. [Aug. 10.—287-30t

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—JULIUS SCOTT & O. S. BALDWIN, doing business under the name and style of SCOTT & BALDWIN, dissolved Co-partnership on 1st Sept. Julius Scott having disposed of his entire interest in the business to Spencer Scott, the business will be conducted by O. S. Baldwin; and as heretofore the firm will be Scott & Baldwin.

Our stock of Clothing and Fancy Dress Goods will be open in a few days, when we shall be able to exhibit one of the largest assortments of Goods in our line ever before offered to the citizens of Wilmington. SCOTT & BALDWIN.

SPENCER SCOTT. O. S. BALDWIN.

NEW STEAM GRIST MILL.

HAVING connected a Grist Mill with our Grain Store, we are now prepared to furnish (in any quantity) a superior article of BOLTED MEAL AND HOMMONY, at the very lowest market prices.

ALSO—Bran, Shorts, Horse and Cow Feed.

ELLIS & MITCHELL.

LEMON SYRUP.—20 Boxes *Lemon Syrup*. Portable by June 10 HOWARD & PEDEN.

PORT WINE.—2 quarter casks pure old Port Wine. For sale by O. G. PARSLEY.

Marriage Extraordinary and the Mystery Solved!

In one of the most common, as well as the most formidable of diseases know to American physicians. It had for years attracted the close attention of the medical faculty in all parts of the United States, and yet up to the time of the discovery of Dr. M'Lane's great Specific, it was almost beyond the reach of Medical skill. Thousands had perished without even hope of relief, and although thousands may yet be destined to feel the direful effets of this most complicated disease, it is now, thanks to the research of Dr. M'Lane, most completely brought within the scope of medical control. The proprietors of the Liver Pills feels confident that they offer a remedy which has been fully tested by time, and which has never failed of success when fairly tried. These inestiable Pills may be purchased at

WM. H. LIPPITT'S, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

Also, by Druggists and Dealers generally.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 10th inst., by Rev. R. T. Heflin, Mr. WILLIAM J. WHEELER, of Bladen, to Miss MARY HERRING, of this place.

DIED,

In Neshoba county, Mississippi, on Thursday, 2d instant, Mrs. MARY WHITE, consort of Edward B. White, and daughter of David Alderman, of this county, aged 42 years.

Mrs. W. had a protracted and most painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and submission. Such was the consistency of her life, and the assurances of a christian's hope, she exclaimed in her last hour, "It is a blessed thing to die." Her end was peace. For many years she was a member of the Baptist Church. *Com.*

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 14—Br. Brig Ansdale, Dorman, from Matanzas, to Miles Costin.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

14—Schr. Champion, McDirmid, from Little River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. Express, Moore, from New River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. C. B. Glover, Rabon, from Shallotte, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. Melissa Holland, Lewis, from Shallotte, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Sept. 15.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 51 passengers.

15—Schr. Ira Brewster, Horton, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

Steamer Evergreen, Parker, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux; with one boat in tow.

Steamer Rowan, McRee, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh; with one boat in tow.

16—Schr. H. P. Russell, Andrews, from Baltimore, (48 hours from the Cape,) to Ellis, Russell & Co.; with mdze.

Schr. Lillie Sanders, Thompson, 3 days from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Memento, Smith, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Liberty, Williams, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

OFF MAIN BAR—Barque Muskingum, Lancaster, from Liverpool, to Geo. Harriss; with 2,500 sacks salt to Miles Costin.

Sept. 16.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, fm Charleston, with 34 passengers.

CLEARED.

Sept. 12—Schr. Adele, Mandeuil, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

12—Steamer Chatham, Russell, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with boat Mike Brown in tow.

Sept. 14—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 120 passengers.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Edwards, for Baltimore, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with lumber and naval stores.

14—Schr. Dacotah, Mankin, for New York, by Freeman & Houston; with corn and naval stores

Steamer Henrietta, Watson, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with one boat in tow.

Sept. 15.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Smith, for Charleston, with 82 passengers.

Schr. Palestine, Willis, for Hyde county, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Charles Mills, Applegate, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Turner, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Sept. 16.—U. S Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 98 passengers.

Brig Itasca, Pomeroy, for Boston, by Chadbourn & Hooper; with lumber and naval stores

Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

Schr. Express, Moore, for New River, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Topaz, Lewis, for Hyde county, by Miles Costin.

J. D. LOVE.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN CABINET Furniture, Bedsteads, Chairs, Mattresses, &c. &c., Front street, South of Market, Brown's building, Wilmington, N. C. [Sept. 10, 1852.—9-1y

NEW FURNITURE.

THE subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his stock of Furniture, now being received by the Philadelphia, New York and Boston packets. Having recently made an addition to his already very extensive Ware Rooms, he will be enabled to keep on hand as complete an assortment as can be found in any establishment of the kind, and having purchased nearly all of his goods of manufacturers, he will be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices.—The following articles may be found in his establishment:

Sofas, Black Walnut and Mahogany, in plush, hair cloth, brocatelle or D'Laine;
Tete a Tete Divans;
Stuffed seat Rocking and easy Chairs;
Gothic arm and sitting Chairs;
Sofa, Centre, Pier, Boquet and work Tables;
Etagires, or Commode and corner What Nots;
Ottomans, Crickets, and Teapoys;
Fine Mantle or Pier Glasses;
Piano Fortes, Stools and Music Stands;
Sideboards; Extension and other Dining Tables;
Dining Chairs;
Secretaries, fine French and common;
Etagires; Portable Desks, in rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, or papia mache;
Fine Library Chairs and Lounges;
Dressing Bureaus, plain and marble;
Washstands, every variety;
Wardrobes, mahogany, walnut and painted;
About 100 Bedsteads, French, Cottage, high post, half post, Field and Cot, in mahogany, walnut, cherry, maple and iron;
Mattrasses, curled hair, moss and spring;
Towel Stands;
Painted sets of Chamber Furniture;
Chairs, and Rockers; about 125 dozen Cane and Wood Seat;
Hat trees, walnut, mahogany and iron;
Counting Room and Office Desks, Chairs, Stools and Shelves;
Cane Seat high Stools, with back, a new article;
Counter and Steamboat Stools;
Looking Glasses, every description, from 12½ cents to $100;
Children's Cabs, Carriages, Horses, Rockers, Cribs, Chairs, Cradles, Trundle Bedsteads, and Toy Bureaus;
Work Boxes;
Refrigerators, Water Coolers, Baths, &c.

Almost every article that may be wanted in this line.

Sept 16, 1852 J. D. LOVE, Front street. 10-3t—2

WANTED.

BEESWAX AND WCOL.—For which the highest market price will be paid. HOWARD & PEDEN.

August 4th, 1852.

NOW OPENING AT SCOTT & BALDWIN'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE.—200 Business Coats, most approved style. 150 Cloth Frock and Dress Coats, of French and English Cloths. 150 prs. of those celebrated *steel mixed* Cassimere Pants. 302 prs. of Fancy Cassimere Pants, all the raging styles—beautifully cut and made. A great variety of Super. French Doeskin Cassimere, blk.—also Black Satin, Silk and Cassimere Vests. Fancy Merino, Grinadine and Cassimere Vests. A large assortment of Over Coats, all the new and approved styles, Fancy and plain.—Youth's and Boys' Clothing—all qualities. FANCY GOODS—best qualities, new and beautiful styles. All selling low for cash at s15 SCOTT & BALDWIN, Market st.

HERRINGS AND MACKEREL. 75 bbls. Halifax Herrings; 50 whole and half bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

NOW LANDING, ex. Schr. *Dacotah*, from New York:—
40 bbls. Mess Pork;
20 " extra sup. Flour, whole and half bbls.;
5 hhds. Sugar House Molasses;
15 bbls. Biscuit, Butter, Soda and Sugar;
20 boxes Chese;
200 Reams Wrapping Paper;
5 bbls. supr. Old Monongahela Whiskey;
5 quarter casks sweet Malaga Wine;
10 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel: Also—
Smoked Beef, Tongues, Corned Beef; Smoked and Pickled Salmon; Sances; Mocha and Java Coffee; Gunny Bags; Seine Twine, and a variety of other articles, for sale by

Sept. 8th. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

JUST RECEIVED,

AT THE OLD STAND,—Sign of the BIG BOOT.—A good and well-selected stock of Boots and Shoes.—It would be useless to specify kinds and qualities. Suffice it to say they are of every description generally called for in our business.

A good assortment of Calf-Skins, Upper and Sole Leather.

Manufacturing and Repairing, as usual.

Sept. 2—397-tme d&w. G. & C. BRADLEY & CO.

FAMILY STORES.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON, in addition to a large stock of goods adapted to the Retail Trade, keep, constantly on hand, in small packages, a full assortment of such articles as constitute family stores; all of which are of the best quality, and will be furnished on reasonable terms.

HOES! HOES!!—I am just receiving in full supply of the [illegible] Hoes, which I will sell at the lowest cash prices. Also, a full supply of Cast Steel, Blister Steel, Spring Steel, Axes, Hatchets, Adzes, Mattocks, Grubbing Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Scythes, Sickles, Rifle Powder, Shot, Lead, Caps, &c. For sale by J. M. HARRIS.

Wholesale Prices Current.

AXES, grass	10 00	a	12 00	MULLETS,	
BACON, per pound.				Per barrel	0 00 a 0 00
Hams	9	a	14	NAILS, per lb.	
Middlings	12½	a	13	Cut	3½ a 4
Shoulders	10	a	12	Wrought	8 a 10
Sides, round	10	a	13	NAVAL STORES.	
Western	9½	a	11½	Turpentine, per bbl.	2.8@3 lbs.
BEANS, per bush.				Yellow Dip	0 00 a 2 60
White	nom	a	0 00	Virgin Dip	0 00 a 2 60
BEESWAX,				Hard	0 00 a 1 30
Per pound	00	a	23	Tar	0 00 a 1 85
BUTTER,				Pitch	0 00 a 0 00
Per pound	20	a	21	Rosin, No. 1	0 00 a 0 00
BEEF, per bbl.				Do. No. 2	0 00 a 1 10
N. Mess	15 50	a	20 00	Do. No. 3	0 95 a 1 00
Do. Prime	0 00	a	0 00	Sp'ts Turp., per gallon	37 a 38
BEEF CATTLE,				Varnish, pr gal.	20 a 22
Per 100 lbs	4 50	a	5 00	OIL, per gallon.	
COTTON,				Sperm	1 10 a 1 50
Per lb	0	a	9½	Linseed	85 a 95
CORN,				Neats Foot	00 a 1 50
Per bushel	00	a	00	PEAS, per bushel.	
Meal, bush	75	a	80	Ground, nom	0 00 a 0 00
COFFEE, per lb.				Black Eye	00 a 00
Rio	10	a	11	Cow	00 a 0 00
St. Domingo	9	a	9½	PORK, per barrel.	
Laguyra	10½	a	11	Mess	21 00 a 22 00
Cuba	00	a	00	Prime	19 00 a 00 00
Java	14	a	15	POTATOES.	
CANDLES, per lb				Irish, bush	0 00 a 00
Tallow	14	a	16	Sweet, bush	80 a 1 00
Sperm	45	a	50	POULTRY.	
Adamantine	22½	a	37½	Chickens, live	14 a 30
EGGS, per doz	16	a	20	Do. dead	00 a 00
EMPTY BBLS., each.				Turkeys, live	0 00 a 0 00
Spts. Turp	1 35	a	1 50	Do. dead	0 00 a 0 00
FEATHERS,				RICE, per 100 lbs.	
Per pound	00	a	40	Clean, nom	4 50 a 5 00
FLOUR, per barrel.				Rough, bush	00 a 00
Northern	5 00	a	7 50	SALT, per bushel.	
Baltimore	4 87½	a	5 25	Alum	00 a 00
Fayetteville	4 95	a	6 00	Liv'l sack	00 a 0 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.				SOAP, per lb	4 a 6½
North River	00	a	00	SHINGLES, per M.	
Eastern	0 00	a	1 15	Common	2 50 a 0 00
HOLLOW-WARE,				Contract	4 50 a 5 00
Per lb	3	a		STEEL, per lb.	
IRON, per lb.				English, ass'd	12½ a
English, ass'd	a		2½	German	12 a
Amer., best ref.	a		3½	Best Cast	18 a 20
Swede	a		5	Blister	6 a
American sheer	a		5	STAVES, per M.	
Best Swede	a		6	W. O. barrel, rough	00 00 a 00 00
LARD, per lb.				A. & H'ead'g	0 00 a 00 00
No. Carolina	13½	a	14	R. O. hhd	
Western	12½	a	13½	dressed	00 00 a 00 00
LIME, per barrel.				Do. rough	00 00 a 00 00
Thomastown	0 00	a	0 00	SUGAR, per pound.	
LUMBER, River, per M.				New Orleans	5½ a 6½
Floor. B'ds	00 00	a	00 00	Porto Rico	7 a 8
Wide do	0 00	a	0 00	St. Croix	0 a 8
Scantling		a	0 00	Loaf	9½ a 10½
LIQUORS, per gallon.				TIMBER, per M.	
N. E. Rum	31	a	34	Shipping	00 00 a 00 00
Gin	30	a	33	Mill, prime	6 00 a 8 25
Whiskey, rec	26	a	28	Do ord'y	0 00 a 5 00
Apple Brandy	37½	a	55	Do. inf'r	0 00 a 3 25
Peach do.	none	a	00	TALLOW,	
MOLASSES, per gall.				Per pound	7 a 8
Cuba	20	a	25	WINES, per gallon.	
New Orleans	00	a	00	Madeira	70 a 5 00
MILL SAWS.				Port	90 a 4 00
Heavy cast steel, 6ft., best qual'y	5 00	a		Malaga	45 a 60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a peduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	$ 25	a	$ 30
Spirits Turpentine	do	00	a 50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	15
Cotton, per bale	0 75	a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot		a	6
Lumber, per cask	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel		a	6
Lumber, per M	5 00	a	7 00

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine	do	00	a 55
Ground Peas, per bushel		a	6
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 00	a	6 00

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 13, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecomb county, NC.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. WM. R. KING,

Of Alabama.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR FOR THE 7TH DISTRICT,

SAMUEL J. PERSON,

of New Hanover County.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE

BACKED OUT.—The gentleman (Whig) of Jones county, who made a bet of $1,100 on the Presidential election, at the Goldsboro' Democratic Mass Meeting, with a New Hanover Democrat, has not yet made his appearance in Wilmington, as agreed upon, when the money was to have been put up. We are requested by our New Hanover friend to state that he came to town yesterday, expecting to find the Jones county gentleman here, but he has not yet made his appearance. We are somewhat opposed to betting, especially large amounts, but we nevertheless like to see "pluck" in such matters.

☞ MR. VANHOOK, a tobacco dealer, now at the Washington & Lafayette Hotel, has presented us with some very superior chewing tobacco, manufactured in Caswell county, in this State. He has a plenty more of the same sort left, which he would like to dispose of.

☞ Democratic Mass Meetings are being held throughout the Northern and Western States. On Saturday last, pursuant to notice, the political friends and advocates of the election of Pierce and King, assembled at the Citadel of Democracy—the city of Reading, Pennsylvania—to the number of 30,000.—Delegations were present from nearly every State in the Union. Many of the Hotels of Reading were decorated with flags bearing the inscription of "Pierce and King," and all of them were filled to overflowing.

Hon. Jas. Buchanan presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by the President, Mr. Buchanan, Judge Douglas, Gov. Bigler, Gov. Jones, Hon. Jas. Faulkner, of Va., and other distinguished members of the Democratic party. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved by the Democracy of Pennsylvania in Mass Convention this day assembled,

1st. That we adopt, we will support, and we will carry, the nominations of the Hon. Franklin Pierce for President, and the Hon. William R. King for Vice President of the United States. We adopt these nominations "not because it is expected of us as a party, but because they command the approbation of our judgment." We will *support* them because the eminent nominees are faithful, able, and worthy; and we will *carry* them, because our ancient and Unchangeable Party is confessedly dominant in numbers, and union and harmony are dwelling amongst us, and will reward us with their blessings and their fruits.

2d. That we believe that upon our success depend the best interests and the duration of our Union, "a Union wonderful in its formation, boundless in its hopes, and amazing in its destiny."

3d. That we adopt and cherish the declaration of principles, promulgated by the Democratic National Convention on the 5th of June, 1852, usually called the Platform, without disturbing a plank or a joint of it; that we regard its provisions as wise, prudent, and safe; and that we embrace them with the patriotic, and practical national sentiment that adorns our flags, "No North, no South, no East, no West under the Constitution, but a sacred maintenance of the common bond, and true devotion to the common brotherhood."

☞ As the Scott paper of Wilmington, the Herald, and others of its kindred in the State, will not tell the people of the doings and sayings of their Northern ally and friend, Rev. Mr. Foss, we must devote a small space to that purpose ourselves. The Rev. Mr. Foss, it appears from the following letter taken from the Independent Democrat, is engaged in what is called the "Free Mission" service; that is to say, the business of taking care of, making collections for, feeding and spiriting through the North fugitive slaves from the South; who all "need assistance" when first arriving from "the land of chains." "But," as the Richmond Enquirer remarks, "we shall not assert this upon our own authority. Mr. Foss himself shall explain his own occupation—Mr. Foss, whose *evidence* upon graver subjects are taken as conclusive against whatever testimony may be arrayed in opposition. Not only shall Mr. Foss speak for himself, but he shall speak through that mirror of truth and veracity of which he is a constant correspondent, the Independent Democrat of N. Hampshire. The following letter of Mr. Foss was published in that journal in its issue of June 3d, 1852, and from which the letter is printed. We doubt not that the Whig party will be glad to see something more from their right-hand man at the North. There are some portions of the letter purely controversial, which might be omitted; but we give it entire, in order to avoid the charge of having mutilated the document; and from an amiable desire to allow Whigs at large a treat upon their reverend friend's lucubrations as possible:"

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.—Mr. Editor: Permit me to notice in your paper an article in the last N. H. Patriot headed "FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA." The article commences with an extract from a Detroit paper, severely censuring certain persons who are going about the country soliciting aid for the fugitives in Canada; and then appends a few lines of personal abuse of myself. If the Patriot had published Mr. Bibb's article no notice would have been called for, as the article sufficiently explains itself, and even now, I should not feel called upon to say a word if the statement rested on the veracity of the Patriot. But having professedly based his statement upon Mr. Bibb's article, who is an honorable and worthy man, I feel that it is due to state the *facts* in the case. Mr. Bibb's article refers to a class of persons who are entirely irresponsible; they are appointed by no board, responsible to no society. Now the American Missionary Association, and the American Baptist Free Mission Society, both of which societies have Missions in Canada, felt, even before Mr. Bibb's statement appeared, called upon to warn the public through their respective journals, against these irresponsible self-constituted agents. Both of these societies and their labors of love among the refugees in Canada, are well known to Bro. Bibb, and I personally know they are held by him in the highest estimation, as they are by all the friends of humanity.

And now, Mr. Editor, a word personal to myself. *Five years ago, I was solicited to become an agent for the American Baptist Free Mission Society. I consented so to do, and have since that time labored until the present spring in connection with that society, and the N. E. Baptist Free Mission Society.* Now the society which I have served has Missions *in our Western States and Territories*, and *in the island of Hayti* and among the *refugees in Canada*. The number of missionaries of the Baptist Free Mission Society in Canada, the present year is eight, who are employed in school teaching and the preaching of the gospel, to *this outrage and terribly wronged people*.

The Editor of the Patriot wishes me to say *what I have done with the money which I have collected.* I refer him to the reports of the society which I served; and would recommend him to read some more familiar with documents of this kind. It would *have a tendency to improve both his head and morals.*

And in regard to the *wants of the fugitives in Canada.* It is true, as Bro. Bibb says, they are, if disposed to work, able to gain a livelihood in Canada West. And I am most happy to be able to inform our pro-slavery friends in general that they are in almost all cases willing to work; and a "certain" Mr. Butterfield, in particular, that they are very generally members of the Temperance society. But while it is true that they can provide for their physical wants, it is also true that when, upon the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, about five thousand of our colored inhabitants, were driven from these States; near the commencement of the inclement season, and many of them driven in such haste that what little property they had accumulated was sacrificed, they did need aid. and *nobly did they receive it*, not from the friends of this "monstrous piece of legislation." but from the *friends of down-trodden humanity*. It is also the fact now that when the refugees first arrive from the land of chains, (and I am happy to informd Mr. Butterfield they are still coming,) *they need some assistance, and Bro. Bibb has never said the contrary.* But who is Henry Bibb whose sanction the Patriot seeks, in abusing the friends of the injured colored man? Perhaps the Patriot does not know. As I have the honor of a personal acquaintance with *Bro. Bibb, I will inform him that he is a refugee from the "patriarchal institution," and that he was driven into exile, robbed of his rights as an American citizen*, by the influence, so far as it went, of the N. H. Patriot. And yet this same mendacious sheet implores his sanction of a vile calumny against one whom I am proud to say *Mr. Bibb "writes upon his list of friends."* Such meanness has but few parallels even among those who are *so degenerate* as to approve the Fugitive Slave Law.

As to my being an "active friend" of Mr. Atwood, it certainly ought not to disparage me in the eyes of the Patriot since it is scarcely two years ago that the Patriot man, so beslabered Mr. Atwood with its praises, as was enough to ruin the fortunes of any decent man.

Yours, for God and Humanity, A. T. FOSS.

It seems that Mr. Foss is a missionary in behalf of "Bro. Bibb" and his fellow fugitives from the "land of chains," of five years' standing, and was actively engaged in that mission the day and date that he indited the slander against General Pierce, which his Whig friends South re-echo from his pen with so much gusto. Mr. Foss is proud of the fact, that "Bro. Bibb," the refugee from the "patriarchal institution" of the South, "writes him upon his list of friends." Rev. Mr. Foss, by all these exhibits, has certainly made out a conclusive set of credentials to the confidence and communion of the Southern whig party.

Mr. Foss's organ, the Independent Democrat, is also adding new proofs of its title to the confidence of the Whig party South. Here follows an extract from its issue of September 2d. a week ago; but we doubt whether the Whig organs will give it as brisk a circulation as certain other paragraphs that have appeared in its columns:

FUSTAIN.—The hunker press are alleging that we are endeavoring to render Gen. Pierce odious to the South by representing him as an abolitionist. This is not the fact. We have invariably spoken of him as *devoted to the support of the most extreme sectional views on the subject of slavery*.

CARELESSNESS OF EDITORS.—The Norfolk "Southern Argus" in copying our remarks relative to the Webster meeting recently held in this town, says "The Wilmington, N. C., *Journal*, whig." &c. We beg pardon of the Argus. We think we have battled well for Democracy, and we feel well assured that we have no desire to be classed with a party for whom we have no sort of sympathy, and have never written a line to advance their interests.—*Journal*.

Is not this cool language to a party, which, whether the Editor has any desire to sympathise, or be classed with it or not, has manifested a friendly disposition, by extending the circulation of his paper, and rendering it valuable service in numerous instances? Is not the language of the *Journal* uncalled for, and an ungrateful return for former kindnesses?—*Herald*.

We hope the Herald does not ungenerously begrudge to the Journal the patronage kindly extended by the Whigs, to the first and only daily paper in the State.

VERMONT ELECTION.—BURLINGTON, Sept. 8th.—The vote for Governor in twenty-five towns stands, Fairbanks, whig, 4,226; Robinson. dem., 3,146; Brainard, free-soil, 726. Whig gain 157. To the legislature 31 whigs, 14 democrats, and 3 free soilers are elected. The vote for members of Congress corresponds with the Governor's vote.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Whig press are very sick of Rev. Mr. Foss. They love the slander. but despise the slanderer.—They stick to the lie, but loathe the liar. They pull down the slave-stealer's flag from their mast-head, but love still the voice of their captain—his "good mouth-filling oaths"—

"—for it comes to pass oft, that a terrible oath, 'with a swaggering accent sharply twanged off, gives 'manhood more approbation than ever proof itself 'would have earned him," among companions conscious of little virtue or courage of their own.

Those strong words of Mr. Foss, "covenant with hell," "league with the devil," and so forth. applied to a constitution which they never did have great consideration for, insensibly tighten the bands which unite the abolition "Free Missionary" to the coy Southern partisans, who love his "soul-confirming oaths," but affect to shrink from too close contact with him. Time was when the literary missiles of Mr. Foss and his slave-stealing companions, were ripped out of the mails and publicly burnt with every mark of indignation and contumely. Time was, when the publishers of these missiles, at the South. were summarily ornamented with a full covering of Mr. Graham's *tar*, and of General Scott's *feathers* — But all that is changed. Times are changed. Southern men, professing fidelity to her institutions, not only do not shut the door to the entrance of these missiles amongst us; but go after them, gather them together, and themselves publish them, with large type, in the conspicuous positions of their newspapers —calling them CLINCHERS, when supported by the oaths of confessed slave-stealers and insolent fugitive negroes. We say fugitive negroes, because. in the absence of contrary proof, it is obliged to be inferred, that Mr. Foss' eight co-swearers are of his own avocation and communion—slave-stealers and slaves-stolen.

Not many days since the Whig press of this city, published a variety of documents, certifying Rev. Mr. Foss's *character* for piety and all the rest of the virtues These were pronounced clinching proofs of that worthy's title to Southern respect and Southern credibility; and the reverend missionary stood before the Virginia people endorsed—exultingly and triumphantly endorsed, as a christian and gentleman, by the unanimous voice of the metropolitan Whig press. What say that press now? What can their large types now blazon forth—of the missionary for spiriting away fugitive slaves of five years' standing;—theirs "for God and Humanity;" —him. whom runaway Bibb "writes upon his list of friends?"

What say the same press of the *Independent* Democrat's disclaimer of ever intending to represent Gen. Pierce as an abalitionist—the disclaimer of the same sheet from which they take Mr. Foss's. fabrication. of the interpretation they placed upon the alleged speech? That paper and the *Era*, hold him out as an extreme Southern man in his views. That paper pronounces the fabrication—which the Southern Whig press pretends to regard as a reality, as a raw head and bloody bones reality—a *ruse*. a sham. a trick, a will-o'-the wisp, and any thing but an indication of the speaker's real sentiments and convictions.

We wish the Whig press of Virginia joy of their abolition allies and affidavit-furnishers. We shall continue to feliciatate them upon the company they keep. We shall make frequent enquiries about their friends—the missionary who steals their negroes, and supplies oaths in return; and of the editor who invokes eternal punishment upon their heads for their great sectional SIN; but protests against the uses which they make of his abolition publications.

AMERICAN WINE.—The cultivation of the grape at the West chiefly in Ohio is becoming each year a more important branch of domestic industry. There are about 1,200 acres of grapes in cultivation in the vicinity of Cincinnati, and every year adds to the quantity of bearing vines and to the number of persons engaged in the business. According to Cist's Advertiser the aggregate annual manufacture of first-quality wine in that State may be put down at 330,000 bottle, of which 180,000 is sparkeing Catawba. One of the largest manufactures, who has been for some years engaged in Europe in manufacturing wine pronounces the Catawba, grape a finer basis for light wine than any in Germany or France. One firm in Cincinnati will put up this season, 50,000 bottles; another 105,000. The supply of the native wines, greatly as it is on the increase, is said to be hardly equal to the increasing demand.

The New Postage Law.

The subjoined Postage Tables have been prepared at the Post Office Department, and are believed to be correct.

POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER.

Rates of Postage to be charged upon Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, unsealed Circulars, and every other description of Printed Matter, transient or otherwise, from and after the 30th September, 1852.

Newspapers, periodicals, unsealed circulars, or other articles of printed matter, (except books) Newspapers to any part of the United States.	Small newspapers, published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets not containing more than sixteen octavo pages, when sent in single packages to one address and prepaid by post.	Books, bound or unbound, not weighing over 4 lbs. transient matter excepted.	For any distance under 3,000 miles, prepaid Transient newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, and magazines, prepaid to any part of the U. States not prepaid.	
1	1	...	...	Cts. Weighing one ounce or under.
2	2	...	...	Cts. Over one ounce and not over 2 ounces.
3	4	...	...	Cts. Over two ounces and not over 3 ounces.
4	6	...	...	Cts. Weigh'g not over 1½ ounces.
...	...	...	...	Cts. Weighing 3 ounces or under.
...	...	1	...	Cts. Over 3 ounces & not over 4 ounces.
5	8	2	...	Cts. Over four ounces and not over 5 ounces.
6	10	3	...	Cts. Over 5 ounces & not over 6 ounces.
7	12	4	...	Cts. Over 6 ounces & not over 7 ounces.
8	14	5	...	Cts. Over 7 ounces & not over 8 ounces.
9	16	6	...	Cts. When weighing at least 8 ounces.
10	18	7	4½	Cts. Over 8 ounces & not over 9 ounces.
11	20	8	5	Cts. Over 9 ounces & not over 10 ounces.
12	22	9	5½	Cts. Over 10 ounces & not over 11 ounces.
13	24	10	6	Cts. Over 11 ounces & not over 12 ounces.
14	26	11	6½	Cts. Over 12 ounces & not over 13 ounces.
15	28	12	7	Cts. Over 13 ounces & not over 14 ounces.
16	30	13	7½	Cts. Over 14 ounces & not over 15 ounces.
16	32	14	8	Cts. Over 15 ounces & not over 16 ounces.

DIRECTIONS.

1st. Transient matter, to be entitled to the benefit of the rates first above mentioned, must be prepaid at the mailing office. If not prepaid, it is subject to double said rates.

2d. Small newspapers, &c., when sent in packets of less than eight ounces, must be rated singly.

3d. Books, sent unpaid, are subject to a postage of fifty per cent. in addition to their prepaid rates.

4th. The weight of newspapers, periodicals, or other printed matter, must be taken or determined when they are in a dry state; and when the weight of any book or other publication exceeds one pound, the same progressive rates, above laid down, must be charged.

5th. Newspapers, periodicals, magazines, or any other printed paper, or matter, must be sent without any covers or wrappers, or in covers or wrappers open at the ends or sides, so that the character of the matter contained therein may be determined without removing such wrappers.

6th. In case there is on or in any newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, or other printed matter or paper connected therewith, any manuscript of any kind by which information shall be asked for, or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, or the directions herein prescribed are in any other respect not complied with, the same becomes subject to letter postage; and it is the duty of the Postmaster to remove the wrappers or envelopes from all printed matter, not charged with letter postage, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is upon or connected with such printed matter, or in such package, any matter or thing which would authorize or require the charge of a higher rate of postage thereon.

Quarterly Rates of Postage, when paid in advance, on Newspapers and Periodicals sent from the office of publication to actual Subscribers, from and after the 30t of September, 1852.

	Daily.	Six times a week.	Tri-weekly.	Semi-weekly.	Weekly.	Semi-monthly.	Monthly.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Weekly newspapers, 1 copy only, sent to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published	.....	.....	.....	.....	free		
Newspapers and periodicals, not exceeding 1½ ounce in weight, when circulated in the State where published.	22½	19½	9½	6½	3½	1½	½
Newspapers and periodicals of the weight of 2 ounces and under, sent to any part of the United States.....	45½	39	19½	13	6½	3	1½
Over 3 & not over 4 ounces.	91	78	39	26	13	6	3
Over 4 & not over 5 ounces.	136	117	58½	39	19½	9	4½
Over 5 & not over 6 ounces.	182½	156	78	52	26	12	6
Over 6 & not over 7 ounces.	227½	195	97½	65	32½	15	7½
Over 7 & not over 8 ounces.	273	234	117	78	39	18	9

DIRECTIONS.

1st. When the weight of any publication exceeds eight ounces, the same progressive rate of postage, laid down in the above table, must be charged.

2d. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication; and may also send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same free of postage.

3d. Postmasters are not entitled to receive newspapers free of postage under their franking privilege.

4th. If the publisher of any newspaper or periodical, after being three months previously notified that his publication is not taken out of the office to which it is sent for delivery, continues to forward such publication in the mail, the Postmaster to whose office such publication is sent will dispose of the same for the postage, unless the publisher shall pay it; and whenever any printed matter of any description, received during one quarter of the fiscal year, shall have remained in the office without being called for during the whole of any succeeding quarter, the Postmaster of such office will sell the same and credit the proceeds of such sale in his quarterly accounts in the usual manner

5th Quarterly payments in advance may be made either at the mailing office or the office of delivery. When made at the mailing office, satisfactory evidence of such payment must be exibited to the Postmaster at the office of delivery.

Operations of the United States Mint.

We are indebted to E. C. Dale. esq., for the following valuable official information:

COINAGE FOR AUGUST, 1852.

Gold.

175,279 double eagles	$3,505,580
18,768 eagles	187,680
45,283 half eagles	226,415
74,712 quarter eagles	186,780
178,932 gold dollars	178,932
492,974 pieces	$4,285,387

Silver.

1,100 dollars	1,100
15,100 half dollars	7,550
62,500 dimes	6,250
70,000 half dimes	3,500
1,436,600 3-cent pieces	43,098
2,078,274 pieces	$4,346,885

Gold Bullion deposited for coinage in August.

From California	$2,550,000
" other sources	125,000
	$2,675,000
Silver bullion deposited in same time	28,500

Gold Deposits.

	1851.	1852.
January	$5,071,667	$4,161,688
February	3,004,960	3,010,222
March	2,890,271	3,892,156
April	2,878,353	3,091,037
May	3,269,491	4,333,578
June	3,637,560	6,689,474
July	3,127,517	4,193,880
August	4,145,312	2,675,000
	$28,005,141	$32,049,035

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Effects of Galphinism.

The Whig administration of General Taylor and Mr. Fillmore has cost the country, in time of profound peace "with all the world and the rest of mankind," and without the spending of a dollar for internal improvements, the enormous sum of $55,442,481 00 per annum! Just look at it. The sum is—

$4,620,206 75 per month!
1,066,201 55½ per week!!
152,314 50¾ per day!!!
6,347 43¾ per hour!!!!
105 72½ per minute!!!!!
1 76¼ per second!!!!!!

Nearly two dollars spent at every ticking of the clock! That is more money than half dozen men could count, (if it were all in dollars,) working ten hours a day.

The expenditures during Mr. Polk's administration, in time of war, were $42,597,916 51 per annum.—The Whigs expend in time of peace nearly fifty millions more.

"It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the *Independent Democrat*," by Rev. Mr Foss.—*Union Democrat*, Jan. 14th, 1852.

GREELY'S OPINION OF SCOTT IN '48.

"Send a delegate to the Convention. If you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; but LAST OF ALL FOR SCOTT. Scott is a vain conceited coxcomb of a man. His brains—all that he has—are in his epaulette, and if he should be elected President, he would TEAR the whig party into tatters IN LESS THAN SIX MONTHS."—HORACE GREELY.

WEED'S OPINION OF SCOTT IN '48.

"In the character of Gen. Scott there is much, very much to commend and admire. But the mischief is, THERE IS WEAKNESS IN ALL HE SAYS OR DOES ABOUT THE Presidency.—Immediately after the close of the campaign of 1840, he wrote a GRATUITOUS LETTER, making himself a candidate, IN WHICH ALL SORTS OF UNWISE THINGS WERE SAID TO RETURN AND PLAGUE HIS FRIENDS IF HE SHOULD BE A CANDIDATE. And since that time, WITH A FATUITY WHICH SEIZES UPON MEN WHO GET BEWILDERED IN GAZING AT THE WHITE HOUSE, HE HAS BEEN SUFFERING HIS PEN TO DIM THE GLORIES ACHIEVED BY HIS SWORD."
THURLOW WEED.

HENRY CLAY'S OPINION OF MILITARY MEN.

"BETTER THAT WAR, PESTILENCE AND FAMINE SHOULD SWEEP OVER THE LAND, THAN THAT A MILITARY CHIEFTAIN SHOULD BE ELECTED TO THE PRESIDENCY."—HENRY CLAY.

Extract from Gen. Scott's letter to Dr Atkinson.

"I AM PERSUADED THAT IT IS A MORAL OBLIGATION OF MASTERS AND SLAVEHOLDING STATES TO EMPLOY ALL MEANS NOT INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE SAFETY OF BOTH COLORS, TO MELIORATE SLAVERY, EVEN TO EXTERMINATION!!!"

SCOTT ON CANADA ANNEXATION.

"Though opposed to incorporating with us any district densely peopled with the Mexican race, I should be most happily to fraternize with our north-eastern neighbors."

"*Let not our people be deceived by the braggart declarations of Mr Mangum, that Gen Scott is the only available candidate. If it be so, what but the support of the SEWARD faction at the NORTH makes it so? And is that a motive which should influence a Southern man to go for him? On the contrary, it is quite a sufficient motive for opposing him to the last.*—Fay. Observer, April 27, 1852.

One of the N. York Scott journals. having charged Bennett of the New York Herald. with having sold out to the Democracy for the campaign, he pleads guilty to the soft impeachment, and among other reasons gives the following for sustaining the Democratic cause:

"We have tried the Whig party for the last four years, and know that they are a selfish, scrambling, unprogressive party. unsuited to this great country, or the go-ahead principles of our people.

"We want, therefore, to see the Democratic party in power. from stem to stern; from President in the White House down to page in Congress. for at least the next term of office, believing that their general policy is more congenial with the spirit of the people of this country. and more adapted to extend our limits, our growth, our power, and influence over the world. than the timid, stand still policy of the present order of Whigs.

"The Democratic party have shown themselves to possess more of the old Roman spirit of growth and progress than the Whigs have ever done; and it is only by this spirit that the Union can be preserved intact, and the Abolitionists be entirely swamped and put down during all future time."

Accident on the Railroad.

The Hamburg train coming down yesterday, was thrown off the track at one o'clock, eight miles from Charleston by the giving way of a culvert which had been imperceptibly undermined by the heavy rains of Tuesday night and yesterday morning.

None of the passengers were hurt beyond a few slight bruises; but an uncommonly smart and intelligent colored lad, in the employ of the company, named Elsey or Doctor Elsey, as he was commonly called, was killed. He was standing on the platform at the break and was crushed in the concussion of the cars

The mail and baggage cars were badly damaged and one of the passenger cars injured—the two other passenger Cars were unhurt. The Engine and Tender is thrown on its side and a good deal injured probably. A part of the passengers were sent back to Summerville, the others with the mails reached Charleston about half past five p. m.

The Passengers and Mails will be carried through to-day as usual.—*Charleston Mercury, Sept. 9th.*

☞ "Nature, sir, nature," observed a firstrate ornamentor of the hair while rubbing his hands together, in order to dissolve a nob of bear's grease which he held between them: "she defies the power of man to set her laws aside; and rest assured, this grease, which has manured and then matured the hair on the bear's back, will perform the self same office on your head." "He's right, sir, I assure you," said a wag, standing by, "for I know a friend of mine who was bald, and bought, by mistake, a pot of goose-grease: his he applied, and in a little time his head was covered with feathers."

In "Neal's Residence at Siam," a work recently published, we find the following bit of information, which will probably deter bachelors from "settling down" in China:

"When a Chinese lady is blest with an increase in her family, from the moment of her accouchment the unhappy husband is put to bed also, and there retained for forty days—during which delightful penance. he is subjected to all the rigorous treatment of his better half. Should medicine be administered to *her*, he must partake of it also, and he is strictly confined to the same diet that she is obliged to undergo. of about a thimble-full of cream of rice, administered every three hours. to say nothing of a pill at bed time, to prevent indigestion."

☞ Many have been ruined by their fortunes; many have escaped ruin by their want of fortune. To obtain it, the great have become little, and the little great.

He that would make a real progress in knowledge, must dedicate his age as well as youth, the latter grows as well as the first fruits, at the altar of truth.

The youth who cut open the bellows to see where the wind came from, is now trying his hand at fattening greyhounds.

INTERFERENCE IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—The London Daily News of the 17th instant says:

"Another case in which the joint interference of the two leading European powers will probably be soon is that of Mexico, and very great benefits are to be expected both commercially and politically, should the contemplated interposition be attended with a satisfactory result. In the Daily News of the 4th instant we mentioned that the government of Louis Napoleon had it in contemplation propose to the government of England and the United States a plan for bringing about a firm and solid government in Mexico, with a view to raising that naturally magnificent country from the state of prostration to which it has been reduced by long continued mal administration. We hear that it is further proposed to invite Spain, Belgium and Holland to take part in the measures that may be deemed necessary; so that, in fact the project has the appearance of a general Congress of the chief commercial nations of the civilized world for the discussion of Mexican affairs.

A GREAT CHIMNEY.—"I had the peskiest chimbly in this 'ere kitchen a year ago that you ever seed.—The fact was. that it *drord the wrong way* Ef you'll believe me on my sollum oath. there hadn't a flock of wild geese flied within a mile of our house fur ten years. but what was sucked down that 'ere chimbly But about a year ago a new mason moved inter the village below. an' I hired him ter olter the chimbly over. An' he did it—an' now you may hook one end of an ox chain in the middle of the kitchen floor. and the draft is so good that the chain'll *stan' quiverin' up the chimbly*. That's a fact."

"Papa, I've been seeing the cook make bread, and can you tell me why dough resembles the sun?"
"The sun, Freddy?"
"Yes, Pa."
"No I cannot."
Freddy, [with great glee,] "Because when it rises it is light." Pa. [soliquising,] "That child is too clever to live."

REPORTED SCENE IN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE—"My opponent, Mr. Speaker, persists in saying that he is entitled to the floor. Whether this is so or not, I shall not enquire. All I have got to say is, that whether he is entitled to the floor or not, he'll get disturbed if he interrupts me again." Here the gentleman from Bloody creek pulled up his sleeves and took his coat off.

Song.—"There is a Tall Hero," &c.
Tune.—"There was an Old Nigger," &c.

There is a tall hero that is known as General Scott
Which is said in his head there's a mighty soft spot,
But 'tis said the brain where the soft places grow;
He has hung up his feathers and chapeau.
And has laid down his quiver and his bow,
And running for the president is tall General Scott—
But he never can be president you know.

When the war first commenced with *amigo* Mexico
He was asked to direct its career,
But he sat down and wrote to the Generalissimo,
"I'm afraid of a fire in my rear."—
"And have hung up my feathers and chapeau,"
"And have laid down my quiver and my bow"—
There is no more fighting for tall General Scott,
Yet he never can be president you know.

But after he had taken a hasty plate of soup,
And had drank off a pint of old wine,
He thought of "Rough and Ready" and his volunteer troop,
Who were fighting o'er the Mexican line.
Then he took down his feathers and chapeau,
And called for his war-steed Junot,
"For," said he, "General Taylor goes ahead of Gen. Scott,
As perchance he for president may go."

He took from "Rough and Ready" all the troops of the line,
And he bore down upon Vera Cruz,
And there with the army all the navy did combine
To carry out his bombardeering views.
Then he put on his feathers and chapeau,
And he mounted his war-steed Junot,—
When that strong hold had fallen then thought Gen. Scott
"To be president I have the best show."

For the fall of Vera Cruz General Scott gave the praise
To the force of his regular command—
But of the gallant navy he utters not a phrase—
When the flags at the *Point* came to hand;
And there hung up the feathers and chapeau,
Along with the buckler and the bow,
All placed to the credit of the tall General Scott—
Yet he never can president you know.

'Twas the troops of the line and the famed volunteers,
And their chiefs who there fought for renown,
Who won all the battles while he got the cheers,
When the Mexicans were all done brown.
Then he put on his feathers and chapeau,
And bestrode his proud war steed Junot—
Then the *Leperos* would hail the tall General Scott
"*Por el Presidents General Schotto.*"

Yet when they had fought him into Montezuma's Halls
He cut away the arch of his fame—
He raised such a breeze that it turned into squalls
Which bluffed off his presidential game.
For Taylor, without feathers or chapeau,
And without any grand martial show,
Was run for the office, then the tall General Scott
Was the picture of unmilitary woe.

But now he has arrived near the top of his bent,
Yet the whigs have restored him in vain.
For their time and their money will be all misspent
At the fighting of the fall campaign,—
Then the tallest fuss and feathers and chapeau
That ever any government could show,
Will be laid upon the shelf with the tall General Scott,
For he never can be president you know,

*West Point, where the Mexican trophies are displayed.
PALO ALTO.

A Daring Runaway.

A few weeks ago Mr. Core, a planter of Fayette county (Tenn.) was in one of his fields. some distance from his residence. when he perceived approaching him from the woods. a stout, able-bodied negro man. Mr. Core awaited his approach, thinking he belonged to one of his neighbors, and had been sent on some errand. He came up boldly to Mr. C. and accosted him thus:

"Your name is Mr. Core; I am a runaway, and have long wished to have a conversation with you. I do not fear being apprehended—I am well armed—(exhibiting to Mr C. a splendid brace of pistols and a bowie knife)—but I have long wanted to see you. In the first place. I wish to pay you. as your negroes have been feeding me for several months, and I have plenty of money—(pulling out of his pocket, as he spoke. a large roll of bank notes) and I assure you I never murdered any man to get it—I got it by robbing houses in Memphis."—naming many houses there, and exhibiting to Mr. C. a large bunch of false keys.

Mr C. doubting the propriety of attempting to arrest him. as he was alone. concluded to question him about two runaways who had been gone some time. and asked the negro if he knew them. and when he had seen them The negro promptly replied that he did know them. and volunteered to assist in arresting them: and told him if he would meet him alone at the same place the next day. he would carry him where he could arrest both the negroes. as they had been very troublesome to him, and he wanted to get rid of them.

Mr. C. promised to meet him at the time and place appointed: but instead of going alone, he took with him his overseer and another young man, and secreted them, armed with double-barreled guns. in the vicinity of the place of meeting. At the appointed time. the runaway made his appearance; but instead of finding Mr. C. alone, found the two gentlemen with their guns leveled upon him. He at once surrendered, and gave up his weapons. begging them not to tie him. as he wanted to be taken. and was tired staying out. having been in the woods near five years; that he belonged to a gentleman in Alabama. and that he would still go with them and show them the two negroes as he had promised. They concluded to trust him, and all four proceeded in company to an old, deserted cabin. hard by. Upon approaching the cabin, our hero informed his captors that the two negroes were in it—that there was but one door, and no window—that if they would suffer him to approach the cabin first, as soon as he entered the door, they might close up, and thus capture them, with his assistance. They agreed to this plan, and he proceeded cautiously towards the cabin, and, as he entered the door. beckoned to them to rush up.—They did so. but lo! and behold, they perceived a back window. through which their prisoner had jumped, and mounting the overseer's horse, made good his escape.

FIRST RATE POISON.—"Doctor, that ere rat's bane of yourn is first-rate," said a Yankee to a village apothecary. "Know'd it! know'd it!" said the pleased vender of drugs. "Don't keep nothing but first-rate doctor's stuff." "And, doctor," said the joker, coolly, "I want to buy another pound of ye." "An other pound!" "Yes, sir; I gin that pound I bought the other day to a nibbling mouse, and it made him dreadful sick, and I am sure another pound would kill him."

AUTHENTIC ANECDOTE.—It is related by an Englishman, attached to the Embassy, that our Minister in London being introduced to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, in the course of a rather warm discussion with reference to the celebrated Author's brother, Sir Henry, suddenly exclaimed, "*No sir-ree!*" Mr. Lawrence has authorised us to explain the mistake. "No, Sir E——," was the expression. We merely mention this trifle for the amusement of our fashionable readers, who delight in anecdotes of the great and titled abroad.—*Lantern.*

WOMAN'S LOVE.—At cincinnati, a short time since a man named Brown was arrested, suspected of counterfeiting, and put in jail. That night a woman, representing herself as the wife of the prisoner, under the pretence of supplying her husband with supper, obtained admission to his cell, and as was supposed left shortly after for home In the morning, however it was discovered that the woman had exchanged clothes with her husband and that the officers had been tricked; the husband had escaped in the wife's clothes

ANOTHER DOG STORY.—The Rochester Union tells a story of a Newfoundland dog, the property of Rev. Mr. Howard of that city. which borders slightly on the miraculous. The dog is usually kept at a stable with his horse. In the same stable a neighbor kept a valuable mare, and a short time since he was hitching her before a carriage to take an evening ride, and when imperfectly hitched. she became frightened and ran into the street with the buggy. upset it, and ran at such speed that it seemed as though not only the carriage. but the horse would be entirely demolished. At this critical moment Carlo commenced a chase after the runaway, overhauled the fugitive. and sprang and caught hold of a coil of the lines which were done up in the bridle-bit, and after a desperate struggle he brought her to a stand still. and when the men came up, they found the trusty and chivalrous dog in full possession and control of the terrified animal; and not releasing his hold until he saw his captive well secured in the grasp of those who had come to his assistance.

At one of the Hotels in Boston, an honest countryman from Vermont, who had come to the city for the first time, was awakened by the cry of "Oy! buy any Oy!" beneath his window. Frightened half to death he aroused his fellow-lodger, and inquired what it meant.

"Oh, bless you it's nothing but oysters," said his room-mate in a pet. "Gosh!" cried Jonathan; "do tell if oysters holler so loud as that?"

Lieut. T. A. Jenkins, of the Navy, is the designer of the recent and successful Rail Ship to be moved

BLOWING OFF STEAM TO PREVENT EXPLOSIONS.—This neglect to blow off the steam when vessels stop, it is said, is one of the chief dangers of steam navigation. While the engine is not at work.